



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1964



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T.F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman R. POOK

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman Mrs. M.J. DUNN

" A.E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor C.L. TUCKER

" F.H.L. KEMP

" D. TURNBULL

Councillor Mrs. E.M. BOSLEY

" R.K. WILLIAMS

" J.R. NICHOLLS

Dr. D. JOHN

Dr. H.G.C. PAYNE

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T.F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman R. POOK

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman Mrs. M.J. DUNN

" A.E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor C.L. TUCKER

" R.K. WILLIAMS

Dr. D. JOHN

Dr. H.G.C. PAYNE

Dr. T.S. DAVIES

Dr. J.M. HUGHES

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman R.S. TYACK

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman F. G. HOPTON

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman A.F. DOLMAN

Councillor S.T. MILLER

" S.M. WATSON, B.E.M.

" F.A. EDWARDS

Councillor P.G. SLATER

" Mrs. E.M. BOSLEY

" S.J. PRITCHARD

" H.W. CLARK

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health
W.B. CLARK, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:
JOHN SLEIGH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

GWYNETH M. DANIEL M.B., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
R.M. BROWN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
MARY PARRY JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.
M. MARY GUEST GRAY, B.Sc., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
(Resigned 4th February, 1964)

M. HUGHES M.B., B.CH., D.OBST. R.C.O.G.
(Resigned 30th September, 1964)
T.J. STAMPS, M.B., B.CH., D.C.H., D.OBST.
R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
M.S. MATHARU, L.R.C.P. & S. (I)
(Appointed 16th October, 1964)
ANNE G. THOMAS, M.B., B.CH., D.OBST. R.C.O.G.
(Part-time) (Appointed 10th August, 1964)

Chief Public Health Inspector:
R.G. COSLETT, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. ^{1,2,3,4.}

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
T.W. HARRY, Cert. R.S.H. and P.H.I. JOINT BOARD ^{1,2.}

Public Health Inspectors:

C.R. PEPPERELL, Cert. R.S.H., and
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD ^{1.}
G.J. RICHARDS, Cert. R.S.H., and
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD. ^{1,2.}
ARTHUR BEVAN, Cert. R.S.H., and
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD. ^{1.}
A.W.G. BRYON, Cert. R.S.H. and
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD. ¹ (Appointed
3rd February, 1964)
B. JONES, Cert. R.S.H. and
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD (Appointed 3rd February
1964, Resigned 11th April, 1964).

G.H. LAVENDER, Cert. R.S.H. and
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD (Qualified 5th November
1964)
P.G. BEBB, Cert. R.S.H. and P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD ^{1.}
J.B. WILLIAMS, Cert. R.S.H., and P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD ^{1.}
J.A. DANIEL, Cert. R.S.H., and P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD ^{1.}

Student Public Health Inspectors:

J.H. WILKINS
M.C. ANDERSON
J.E.N. SMITH

1. Meat and other Foods Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
2. Diploma in Smoke Inspection, Royal Society of Health.
3. Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Society of Health.
4. Final Examination in Estate Management, Institute of Housing.
5. Higher National Certificate, Institute of Builders.
6. Licenciate Diploma, Institute of Builders.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

TERESA M. INNS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors:

MARGARET P. MURRAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., N.N.E.B., H.V.
DOROTHY M. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
L. MARY EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
GWYNNE M. TITLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.
(Appointed 1st July, 1964)

IRIS C. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

GLADYS M. BAKARR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ELIZABETH EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(Qualified 24th July, 1964)

LILLIAN G. HARRIS, S.R.N., H.V.

ELIZABETH LEVESCONTE, S.R.N., H.V.

WINIFRED G. HUMPHREYS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(Appointed 27th January, 1964)

SYLVIA I. HERRITTS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

CHRISTINE M. MOUNTAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

HILDA M. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

CATHERINE REES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

CHRISTINE J. MITCHEM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

HILDA A. FORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

FLORENCE E. ROSSITER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

DOREEN E. SWAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

EDNA M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

VILMA E. BRAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 30th May, 1964)

LILY S. WHYTE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MARGARET E. WALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

A. CORONA EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ELIZABETH E. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MARY M. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MARY A WEEKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ROMA MCCARTHY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(Resigned 3rd August, 1964)

BETTY J. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

CECILE BOUCHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Retired 7th January, 1964)

EDNA M. BOWMAN, S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Visitor:

MARY E. SALT, S.R.N.

Student Health Visitors:

R. CHERRIE GIBBON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed 31st August, 1964)

BARBARA A. KERR, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed 5th October, 1964)

Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives:

NANCY D. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DOROTHY M. DAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives:

MARY GLYNN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

HILDA ATWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DORIS E. YENDLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MARGERY G.M. BENNETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MARJORIE E. FOSTER, S.C.M.

ELLEN P. MUGFORD JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

BRIDGETT LOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

HELEN GILES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

JEAN PERRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

UNA HALE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

JOAN JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DORIS MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MENNA DARKIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 17th May, 1964)

MARGARET M. COWEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ALICE M. LENG, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed 1st August, 1964)

LYDIA M. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Superintendent Home Nurse:

FLORENCE M. HEATH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. (To 16th November, 1964)
JESSICA M. SIMMONDS S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., (Appointed 23rd November, 1964)

Home Nurses:

MURIEL E. WILTSHIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MARGARET M. WELCH, S.R.N.
EDITH M.B. AMOS, S.R.N.	LAURA M. LEWIS, S.R.N.
EDNA M. TANNER, S.R.N.	VALERIE M. PEARCE, S.R.N.
DOROTHY V. BATEMAN, S.R.N.	JOYCE D. FITZPATRICK, S.R.N.
JEAN MORRIS, S.R.N.	MABEL EMERY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
SHEILA M. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M.	CONNIE HURFORD, S.R.N.
MURIEL J. THOMAS, S.E.A.N.	AVRIL D. SULLY, S.R.N.
KATHLEEN SNELL, S.R.N.	MARGARET E. BISHOP, S.R.N., C.M.B. Part I
ANNIE CHESTERMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Appointed 20th July, 1964)
MARY GRIPAPOS, S.R.N.	M.ANN INGRAM S.R.N.
ELUNID O. VOKES, S.R.N.	(Appointed 1st December, 1964)
MARY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., Q.N.	KATE JANIADO, S.R.N., Q.N.
DORITA M. WILSON, S.R.N.	(Appointed 15th June, 1964)
DOROTHY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N.	BARBARA W. KITSON, S.R.N.
MARY M. DOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Appointed 2nd November, 1964)
ANNIE T. TAMPLIN, S.R.N., Q.N.	COLETTE M. MARSON, S.R.N.
JEAN PRYTHERCH, S.R.N., Cert. B.T.A.	(Appointed 9th November, 1964)
JOANNA MANLEY, S.E.A.N.	ANNA MATTHEWS, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART I
ETHEL M. SEARLES, S.R.N.	(Appointed 2nd November, 1964)

Home Help Organiser:

SYBIL THOMPSON

Mental Welfare Officers:

P.D.C. STOKES (Resigned 1st March, 1964)	S.V. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., R.M.N.
S.H. BOYD (Appointed 13th April, 1964)	JOY E. CUMMIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., DIP.SOC.Sc.

Training School Superintendent:

HILDA B. WADE, Dip.N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP.

Supervisor:

OLIVE A SLOAN, Dip.N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP.

Assistant Supervisors:

EMILY E. WALDEN, Dip. N.A.M.H.	VALERIE M. STEWART
KAREN E. EVANS, Cert. DOM. SC.	MARGARET JOHN
EDNA M. DURBIN, Dip. N.A.M.H.	(Resigned 21st June, 1964)
ANNE-MARIE M. DEV. GRAHAM	
(Appointed 12th October, 1964)	

Trainee Assistant Supervisor:

JEAN M. JENNINGS (NEE DUDDEN) (Resigned 18th December 1964)
SANDRA EVANS, N.N.E.B. (Appointed 20th April, 1964)

Male Instructor:

G.B. EVANS

Physiotherapist:

MARGARET E. WOODSON, M.C.S.P.

VISITING STAFF

Chest Physician:

M.I. JACKSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

N.K. BARBER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P. & S., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

D.B. SUTTON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

J.L.D. WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist:

E.A. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Psychiatrist:

D.F.V. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

Psychologist:

H.O. WILLIAMS, B.A.B.Ed.

Social Workers:

JANICE M. SMITH, B.A.

(Resigned 31st August, 1964)

RACHEL E. LEWIS, Dip.Soc. Sc.,

(Appointed 1st December, 1964)

GWYNETH M. RHYS, Dip.Soc., Sc.)

(Appointed 1st September, 1964)

Orthopaedic Clinic Nurse:

EILUNED PRINCE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Physiotherapist:

JUNE B.J. JONES, M.C.S.P.

Public Analyst:

G.V. JAMES M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Principal Administrative Assistant

A.J. ROWE

Senior Administrative Assistant

K.J. WHITCUTT

Administrative Assistants

H.F. DAVIES

A.G. REECE

Clerks:

PATRICIA L. BELCHER (Appointed 19th
October, 1964)

PAMELA E. BETTS

(Nee Gillard)

R.E. BLUNDELL (Terminated Medical
Grounds 30th June, 1964)

BERTHA CABLE

CAROLINE A. DAVIDSON

(Resigned 30th September, 1964)

KATHLEEN G. DAY

PATRICIA E.A. GILLARD

W.R. GREENHILL

F. GREENLEAF

(Appointed 30th November, 1964)

CAROLYN HAINES

(Appointed 7th September, 1964)

MARGARET G. HALL

WINIFRED E.M. HARRIS

ROSEMARY J. HIGGS

(Resigned 18th September, 1964)

D. LYNNE JONES (Appointed 7th September,
1964. Transferred Welfare Dept. 23/11/64)

SONIA M.M. McCARTHY

(Nee PHILLIPS)

FREDA K. MEREDITH

SIAN L. MORGAN

M.G. PALMER

(Resigned 22nd November, 1964)

CHRISTINE A. PAYNE

BEATRICE M. PIERCE

BEATRICE ROSSER

F. ELIZABETH ROSSER

C.R. STREETER

(Appointed 7th December, 1964)

A.D. WILLIAMS

MABEL WILLIAMS

Slaughterhouse Superintendent:

W.C. PRICE

General Assistant:

A.G. TONGE

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1964.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR THE 5 YEARS 1964/65 - 1968/69

During this quinquennial period the Health Committee propose to construct three purpose built Health Clinics at Eveswell, Ringland and Bettws, a Group Home for the Mentally Handicapped and, in addition, plan to adapt the old Occupation Centre at Argyle Street into a Sheltered Workshop for the Mentally Handicapped.

A feature of the proposed new Health Clinic at Eveswell will be the provision of a Day Centre for the physically handicapped child under 5 years of age. A small swimming pool will be included in the premises, thus enabling both hydrotherapy and physiotherapy treatments to be given at one centre.

BETTWS AREA

Bettws is situated within the area of Monmouthshire County Council. The County Borough Council are building a large housing estate in this area and it appears likely that the recommendations of the Boundary Commission will be that this area shall be included in the administrative responsibilities of the County Borough Council. In-as-much as the Monmouthshire County Council have no objection to Bettws being transferred to Newport the two Councils have agreed that as from the 1st January, 1965, the County Borough of Newport will be responsible for the administration of all the local health authority services. Accordingly arrangements have been made for the rental of premises on the estate for use as a Health Clinic and these arrangements for the holding of Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal sessions will continue until the Authority's purpose built clinic is available.

MATERNITY SERVICES

The Local Maternity Liaison Committee for the area of the Newport and Monmouthshire Hospital Management Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is Honorary Secretary, continues to meet and discuss and review the local arrangements for these services within the area. It is pleasing to report that among other things a Central Booking Agency has been set up by the Hospital Authority and, at present, this is housed at St. Woolos Hospital. All applications for hospital confinement must be made to this Agency and allocation of hospital beds are made strictly in accordance with an agreed criteria. The Agency which came into operation on 11th May, 1964, has been functioning very satisfactorily indeed, there being a great improvement over the method previously adopted.

Arrangements have been agreed for the formation of a flying squad to operate in the area of the Newport and East Monmouthshire Hospital Management Committee. The Liaison Committee have asked the County Borough of Newport to allow Newport's ambulances to be adapted to carry R/T sets for operation within the area of the Monmouthshire County Council in order that provision of all transport for this service can be provided by Newport, whose Ambulance Station is very near to the hospital where the personnel for the flying squad will be based. The County Borough Council has acceded to this request and all that remains is for terms to be agreed with the Hospital Management Committee so that the flying squad can be functioning early in 1965.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

I am pleased to report that the relationship and co-operation between the General Practitioners; Hospital and Local Health Authority Services continues to the benefit of all concerned. To further the relationship and co-operation between the Department and General Practitioners, consideration will be given in the near future to the attachment

of Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses to the practices of General Practitioners which can only result in greater benefits to the patient.

REGISTER OF BLOOD GROUPINGS.

The Register of Blood Groupings maintained in the Health Department in respect of all patients attending Ante-Natal Clinics within the area of the County Borough, be they Hospital, General Practitioner or Local Authority Clinics, is available to any professional person concerned with Blood Groupings of expectant mothers. Reference can be made to the register at any time of the day or night.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.

The Department is co-operating with the Welsh National School of Medicine in the research which is being conducted in South Wales where the incidents of Congenital Malformation is high. Congenital Defects which are apparent at birth and those which come to light later are notified to me and this information is then forwarded to Professor Lowe at the Welsh National School of Medicine.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

After considerable consideration had been given to the best way in which this problem could be tackled it was decided finally to increase the establishment for Health Visitors/School Nurses by three additional appointments to enable the Health Visiting Staff to deal with Problem Families. The original scheme provided for the appointment of Case Workers but eventually it was decided that the Health Visitor by reason of her professional training was better versed in social work and, in carrying out her district work, must of necessity come into contact with Problem Families within her district. The Health Visitor follows the progress of children from early after birth, through school life, adolescence and into the adult age and thereafter with the progeny. Therefore case history from personal contact would be readily available. Furthermore the work of the District Health Visitor would already be known to and appreciated by mothers and indeed to a lesser extent fathers. She will be more acceptable than a stranger particularly in those cases where she has had previous dealings with the family - no period of time would be wasted in gaining the confidence of the family.

There can be no doubt that progress in this matter must inevitably be slow and just as inevitably there will be failures; but the problem has to be tackled in-as-much as there has been over the years a considerable increase in the number of families within this category.

No scheme, of course, for tackling this problem can operate without the provision of domestic assistance. The ideal would be to provide such assistance full-time for each problem family in an endeavour to ensure that the management of domestic affairs is put on an even keel and maintained at that level; to try and make wayward parents realise their deficiencies and to mend their ways and most importantly to channel the up-and-coming generation into a mode of living which will train them to be responsible citizens and not follow in footsteps of their parents and so create a most undesirable circle. In my opinion this would be the solution to the problem. However, at this stage the scheme will be of an experimental nature and I can only deal with the tackling of this problem as an experiment in social rehabilitation. Therefore caution will be exercised at the commencement and ten full-time Domestic Helps only will be engaged.

CYTOLOGY SERVICE

Approximately 2,500 women die each year in England and Wales from Cancer of the Cervix (neck of the womb). Early this year facilities became available at St. Woolos Hospital for the screening of all women at risk and since February the Department has been co-operating with the Hospital Service. At present only one technician is available at St. Woolos Hospital and therefore the number of smears which can be taken at the Authority's Clinics (at which two sessions are held weekly) is limited. It is hoped that more technicians will be trained quickly so as to make this service available to all women at risk - the taking of a smear is a simple operation and the examination of the smear can detect this disease before symptoms appear and early treatment will in most cases effect a cure.

In the estimates for 1965/66 the Council is to be recommended to make a contribution of £1,000 to the Newport and East Monmouthshire Hospital Management Committee towards the cost of engaging an additional technician.

During the year smears taken at the Authority's Clinics from two women proved to be positive and the necessary arrangements with the Consultant Gynaecologist were made for treatment to be given immediately.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

When the Mental Health Act, 1959, was placed on the Statute Book, the Health and Welfare Services had already become established and, therefore, may be regarded as complementary to the National Health Service Act. However, the Mental Health Act placed a greater responsibility on local health authorities in one important aspect, namely that of residential care of mentally disordered persons within the community.

The responsibility for caring for those persons who were no longer in need of medical treatment in hospital, but who had no homes of their own to go to, was placed fairly and squarely on the shoulders of local health authorities - if not fairly, then squarely - and, of course, local health authorities had to face up to the problem of providing accommodation for such persons.

In common with other local health authorities, Newport submitted proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, setting out the arrangements for the prevention of mental disorder, and the care and aftercare of persons suffering from mental disorder. Newport's proposals included, in particular, the provision of junior and adult training centres, home training, residential accommodation, day centres, social clubs and the home visiting service. The development since the approval of the Authority's proposals late in 1960 can be summarised briefly as follows:-

TRAINING CENTRES.

Westfield Training School, Malpas, a purpose-built school, was completed and in operation in September, 1962, and there are classes for Nursery Children, Infants, Juniors and Seniors of both sexes. Apart from the usual type of training associated with such schools (habit forming, personal hygiene, rug and basket making, etc.), facilities are available for teaching woodwork, ironwork, pottery and domestic studies, and examples of this work were shown recently at an Exhibition held at the Drill Hall, Newport. A small scale laundry, fully equipped, is also provided for teaching those pupils who are capable of being taught, as also is dressmaking.

All staff at Westfield Training School are suitably qualified for the purposes for which they are engaged. The Superintendent, the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors are all qualified in accordance with the requirements of The National Association for Mental Health; the two teachers in Domestic Studies are qualified by examination in such work and the Male Instructor is a qualified carpenter who also instructs in woodwork, ironwork and pottery. There are three Trainee Assistant Supervisors, each of whom is a qualified Nursery Nurse, and eventually they will be offered facilities to take the examination for the Diploma of The National Association for Mental Health.

Westfield Training School offers 120 places for the mentally handicapped and I feel that the facilities are all that could be desired. The pupils are conveyed to and from their homes by buses hired from private contractors.

A midday meal is prepared on the premises in an up-to-date model kitchen. A nominal charge is made for the meal for those under the age of 16 years and where it is known the parents can afford to pay a small contribution. Milk is provided for all pupils of school age free of charge. Dental inspection and treatment is carried out by arrangement with the School Dental Service and medical inspections by myself, my Deputy or one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health. A physiotherapist instructs those pupils requiring remedial exercises.

Visits to the swimming baths are made weekly excepting when the weather is deemed to be unfavourable.

Provision is made annually for the supply of clothing in necessitous cases.

The National Association for Mental Health attach students to the School for practical teaching experience in connection with their studies for the Diploma.

HOME TRAINING.

The number of mentally disordered persons at present requiring home training is not, in my opinion, sufficient to justify this being undertaken but, nevertheless, staff is available to carry out training when it is warranted.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

The experiment, commenced in July, 1962, whereby a normal four-bedroomed Council house was allocated to the Health Committee for the purpose of accommodating five female ex-mental hospital patients no longer in need of hospital treatment, but having no homes of their own to go to, has proved very successful, so much so that two additional Council houses were allocated and occupied in 1964 - one for females and one for males.-

Twenty-three persons discharged from hospital have been accommodated in the three existing homes since the scheme commenced, the age groups of these persons being as follows:-

20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
4	1	7	6	2	3

The turnover is accounted for as follows:-

Illness necessitating admission to hospital (subsequently dying).	- 2 (ages 76 and 71 - females)
Obtained residential employment	- 1 (female aged 57)
Obtained employment and subsequently transferred to employment outside the County Borough ...	- 1 (female aged 27)
Unable to settle in life in the community and returned to hospital	- 4 (female 47 years, three males 20, 23 and 51 years)

It is gratifying to note that for eighteen months the two elderly ladies who, by reason of physical illness were admitted to hospital, led a happy and contented life in the community after spending long periods of years in hospital.

Of the fifteen occupants of these three houses twelve are actively occupied as follows:-

- 2 females and 2 males have been found full-time employment.
- 3 females and 1 male have been found part-time employment.
- 1 female was found part-time employment but had to enter hospital for an operation and is not yet fit to resume part-time employment but will do so eventually.
- 1 female has been employed in a temporary post from time to time and is now capable of holding a permanent job.
- 2 females preferred not to seek outside employment as they are quite happy acting as "housekeepers" for their respective homes.

Of the remaining residents, 2 males have not yet been employed and the remaining female, who is 78 years of age and had been in hospital for fifty years before taking up residence in the Group Home ceased her part-time job some months ago and is enjoying life "just living at home".

The houses have been furnished completely by the Council at a cost of approximately £1,000 per home. The full economic rent is paid to the Housing Committee. Each resident is charged an inclusive rental of £2. 0s. 0d. per week, which makes the Homes self-supporting. The residents only have to pay for their own food (each pays 25/- per week into a "kitty") and their own personal requirements. For those not working, the National Assistance Board has assessed the total need for each at £4.18s.6d., so that the minimum amount of money per week which residents have for their personal use is £1.13s.6d.

Although these Group Homes, as they are now called, are included under the heading "Residential Accommodation", they are not Residential Accommodation as envisaged under the Mental Health Act, 1959, and circulars issued thereunder: there is no Superintendent,

Warden or House Parents, the residents in each Home looking after themselves, excepting that for the Male Home where a part-time domestic help is provided.

The experiment in establishing these Homes has been so successful that you have decided not to proceed with your original plan to construct two thirty-bedded hostels.

The Health Committee can justly be proud of the success of this experiment, the value of which was recognised nationally when the Council was awarded NALGO'S Accolade for Enterprise - the first award of this trophy.

Residential Accommodation in the accepted sense of this term is now ready for occupation and comprises two semi-detached houses newly constructed on the Council Housing Estate at Bettws, the interior of the building having been altered so as to provide one premises comprising six bedrooms in which there will be accommodated eight children under the age of 16 years. The Committee is indebted to the Newport Society for Mentally Handicapped Children for their generosity in paying for the cost of constructing the premises, the Council providing the furnishings, staff and future maintenance and running cost of the Home.

Premises similar to those referred to in the previous paragraph are to be constructed at the Council's expense for occupation by persons over the age of sixteen years and it is hoped that these premises will be ready for occupation in 1966.

DAY CENTRE AND SOCIAL CLUB.

At St. Julian's Parish Hall, which was acquired by the Council for use as a Health Clinic, the Mental Health Staff are on duty on one afternoon weekly to give advice and help to those persons who attend. Several patients from St. Cadoc's Hospital attend this Centre weekly. On one evening a week the premises are used as a Social Club, which at the moment has a membership of forty.

SHELTERED WORKSHOP.

The premises in Argyle Street formerly used as an Occupation Centre, have now been adapted for use as a Workshop to provide sheltered employment and further training for adults; and for adolescents who, on reaching school leaving age, cease to be the responsibility of the Education Authority under the provision of Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. To assist in the training of persons attending the Workshop, the following machinery and equipment has been installed:-

- (a) A small laundry will be operated at which protective clothing worn by staff of the Health Department will be laundered; and eventually it is hoped to undertake the laundering of soiled bedding from chronic sick cases within the Borough.
- (b) Woodworking machinery for the manufacture of articles which, when an adequate standard of efficiency is reached, can be sold.
- (c) The manufacture of flour confectionery.

This training is designed to help those persons who have suffered from some form of mental illness and who are no longer in need of treatment but require encouragement and training in work habits or some social stabilisation, and thus give them confidence

eventually to enter ordinary or sheltered employment. In addition, it is intended to provide work for those persons who would not be employable in industry, and for this purpose the assistance of industrial concerns will be sought with a view to certain work being carried out at the Workshop on a contract basis. This will not be immediately, but when it is achieved the aim will be to make the Workshop self-supporting. The staff of the Sheltered Workshop premises comprises one Male Superintendent who is a qualified carpenter (City and Guilds Final Examination) and one Female Assistant who holds the National Certificate in Domestic Studies.

HOME VISITING SERVICE.

The establishment provides for five Mental Health Staff who include in their duties home visits.

CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES.

Case conferences with hospital staff are held weekly at St. Cadoc's hospital when discussions take place on patients about to be discharged and on the problems of in-patients who are concerned about their domestic affairs.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF MENTAL ILLNESS.

Not only is everything possible being done for those who are or have been suffering from a mental handicap: every baby born in Newport is investigated for the detection of phenylketonuria involving three tests being made within the first six weeks of life, the outcome of which gives an indication as to whether or not there is a likelihood of mental subnormality and permits early treatment to be commenced where a positive result is obtained.

CONCLUSION.

Newport's programme is complete, and as far as it is possible to see at this juncture, the only future requirement will be that of increasing the existing services to meet any demand which may arise.

I think it is true to say that the policy of providing small units such as the "Group Homes" to which I have referred is preferable to establishing larger hostel type accommodation.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

		1963	1964
Area (in acres)	...	8,182	8,182
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year		108,780	107,590
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	...	31,145	31,854
Rateable Value	...	£4,681,246	£4,696,881
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£18,920	£19,070
Live Births -			
Number	...	2,189	2,097
Rate per 1,000 population	...	20.1	19.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		6.3	6.5
Stillbirths -			
Number	...	39	41
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	17.5	19.2
Total live and still births	...	2,228	2,138
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	53	35
Infant Mortality Rates -			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		24.2	16.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		21.9	16.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	58.0	14.6
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	16.0	8.6
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	13.2	7.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)		30.5	26.6
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -			
Number of deaths	...	1	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	.45	Nil
Deaths - Number	...	1,308	1,194
Rate per 1,000 population	...	12.0	11.1

POPULATION

Newport's population showed a decrease of 1,190 during the year, from 108,780 to 107,590 according to the Registrar General's estimate. Births were 2,097 as compared with 2,189 for the previous year, and deaths 1,194 as compared with 1,308 so that the natural increase of births over deaths was 903 as compared with the estimated decrease of 1,190. Emigration must therefore have amounted to 2,093. This was largely due to rehousing at Bettws Estate which is at present outside the borough boundary. There is a considerable amount of emigration from Newport, which is an illustration of the impossibility of re-housing Newport's population within its present boundary, and of the necessity for boundary extension. Since 1951 births have totalled 24,240 and deaths 15,466, a natural increase of 8,974, although the population has increased in the same period only from 104,800 to 107,590, an increase of 2,790. Emigration during the same period therefore has totalled 6,184.

BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	980	980	1,960
Illegitimate	...	66	71	137
TOTAL	...	1,046	1,051	2,097

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	...	17	22	39
Illegitimate	...	2	-	2
TOTAL	...	19	22	41

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Legitimate	...	22	11	33
Illegitimate	...	1	1	2
TOTAL	...	23	12	35

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE

Legitimate	...	10	6	16
Illegitimate	...	1	1	2
TOTAL	...	11	7	18

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE

Legitimate	...	8	6	14
Illegitimate	...	1	1	2
TOTAL	...	9	7	16

BIRTHS

Newport's births for the year were 2,097 as compared with 2,189 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 19.4 as compared with 20.1. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.00, which indicates that at the child bearing ages Newport has the same population proportionately as England and Wales, thus Newport's birth rate is 19.4 as compared with a provisional birth rate for England and Wales for 1964 of 18.4.

STILL BIRTHS

Newport's still births for the year were 41 as compared with 39 for the previous year and representing a rate of 19.2 as compared with 19.6. The provisional still birth rate for England and Wales for 1964 is 16.3.

INFANT DEATHS

Newport's infant deaths for the year were 35 as compared with 53 for the previous year and representing a rate of 16.7 as compared with 24.2. The provisional infant death rate for England and Wales for 1964 is 21.3

DISCUSSION OF STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

The 35 infant deaths listed according to the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex, and into under 1 week, 1-4 weeks and 1-12 months, are shown in the following table.

	Under 1 week		1 - 4 weeks		1 - 12 months		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Immaturity unqualified	4	1	1				5	1
" with pulm. atelectasis	1						1	
" with bronchopneumonia					1*	1	1	1
" with congenital abnormality	1						1	
Bronchopneumonia					4		4	
Inhalation bronchopneumonia or asphyxia					3		3	
Bronchopneumonia associated with other causes -					1*			
1. Immaturity					1*			
2. Hydrocephalus								
Pulmonary atelectasis	2						2	
Hyaline membrane disease		1						1
Disease of Central Nervous System -								
1. Anencephaly	1						1	
2. Microcephaly		1				1		2
3. Hydrocephaly					2		2	
Birth Injury (cerebral Haemorrhage)		2						2
Accidents -								
1. Head injury					1	1	1	1
2. Inhalation of vomit or feed					2*		2	
Congenital abnormality -								
1. Multiple, unspecified		1						1
2. Heart disease		1				1		2
Gastroenteritis					2	1	2	1
Rhesus immunisation (incompatibility)	1		1				2	
Totals -	9	7	2	-	12	5	24	11

* Already included in other causes.

The 136 births of babies of 5 lbs. 8 oz. and under, the 24 births of twins, the 41 stillbirths, the 16 deaths of babies aged 0 - 1 week, and the 2 deaths of babies aged 1 - 4 weeks, are brought together in the following table. These categories overlap, and any baby coming into more than one category is shown in each.

PREMATURITY, TWINS, STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

136 5lb.8oz and under	21 3lb.4oz. and under	including 1 twin, 6 stillbirths and 5 deaths 0 - 1 week
	31 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 4 twins (including 1 death 0 - 1 week) and 9 stillbirths.
	21 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	including 3 twins and 2 stillbirths
	63 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	including 1 twin 7 stillbirths and 2 deaths 0 - 1 week.
24 twins	1 3lb.4oz. and under	including 1 death 0 - 1 week.
	4 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	
	2 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	
	2 5lb to 5lb. 8oz.	
	15 5lb.9oz and over	
41 stillbirths	5 3lb.4oz. and under	
	8 3lb.5oz to 4lb.6oz.	
	Nil 4lb.7oz to 4lb.15oz.	
	2 5lb to 5lb.8oz.	
	26 5lb.9oz and over	
16 deaths 0 - 1 week	5 3lb.4oz and under	including 1 twin
	1 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	
	1 4lb.7oz to 4lb.15oz.	
	2 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	
	7 5lb.9oz. and over	
2 deaths 1 - 4 weeks	2 5lb. 9oz. and over	

Here again the importance of low birth weight as a cause of infant mortality is clearly shown. If the still births and neonatal deaths are grouped according to birth weight, and stillbirth rates and neonatal death rates for each group are calculated, the results obtained are as shown in the following table.

STILLBIRTHS AND NEONATAL DEATHS GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	3lbs.4ozs. and under	3lbs.5ozs 4lbs.6ozs	4lbs.7ozs. 4lbs.15ozs	5lbs - 5lbs.8ozs	5lbs.9ozs. and over	All Weights
Live and Stillbirths	21	31	21	63	2,002	2,138
Stillbirths	6	9	2	8	16	41
Stillbirth rate	285.7	290.3	95.2	126.9	7.9	19.2
Live Births	15	22	19	55	1,986	2,097
Neonatal deaths	5	1	1	2	9	18
Neonatal death rate	333.3	45.4	52.6	36.3	4.8	8.6

The regular and very large increase in stillbirth rate and neonatal death rate corresponding to the fall in the birth weight is most clearly shown.

The same babies are brought together again in the following table, which shows how many in each group were first, second, third, fourth and later babies, and in brackets how many in each group occurred in 1963.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
136 5lb.8oz. 21 3lb.4oz. and under	8 (11)	4 (2)	3 (0)	4 (5)	2 (4)
and under 31 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	12 (17)	5 (6)	5 (7)	3 (2)	6 (3)
21 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	11 (16)	3 (8)	1 (0)	1 (3)	5 (3)
63 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	28 (35)	9 (20)	3 (12)	5 (5)	8 (8)
24 twins ...	8 (8)	8 (7)	4 (6)	2 (4)	2 (5)
41 stillbirths ...	9 (7)	13 (9)	10 (2)	3 (6)	6 (15)
16 deaths 0-1 week ...	7 (14)	2 (9)	4 (3)	2 (3)	1 (0)
2 deaths 1-4 weeks ...	1 (2)	0 (2)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (2)

Leaving out the figures for twins, the figures do show that these conditions are slightly more common among first babies. This experience is made clearer in the following table where the numbers are effectively increased by the combination of the four categories of premature babies, and the two categories of babies dying after birth.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
136 5lb.8oz. and under	59 (59.3)	21 (49.1)	22 (25.2)	13 (11.3)	21 (12.1)
41 Stillbirths	9 (15.9)	13 (13.2)	10 (6.7)	3 (3.0)	6 (3.2)
18 Deaths 0 - 4 weeks	8 (13.6)	2 (11.3)	4 (5.8)	3 (2.6)	1 (2.7)

The number of deaths under 1 week, from 1 to 4 weeks, and from 1 to 12 months, the total number of infant deaths, and the number of stillbirths, in Newport for the 10 years 1955-1964 are shown in the following table, together with the rates represented by the numbers, and the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and the average rates for the 5 years 1955-59 and 1960-1964 and the 10 years 1955-1962, for Newport and for England and Wales.

It will be seen that all the rates as shown in the table for the 10 years 1955-1964 are higher for Newport than for England and Wales, but when these are broken down into rates for the 5 years 1955-1959 and 1960-1964 some further points emerge. The death rate for infants aged 1-4 weeks for Newport, which was considerable above that for England and Wales for the first 5 year period, was slightly below that for England and Wales for the second 5 year period, the death rate of infants aged 1 - 12 months and the still-birth rate for Newport were considerably above those for England and Wales for both 5 year periods, but those for Newport for the second 5 year period showed a similar improvement on those for the first 5 year period as those for England and Wales for the second 5 year period showed on those for the first 5 year period, and the death rate for infants aged under 1 week for Newport which was higher than that for England and Wales in the first 5 year period decreased in the second 5 year period, as did that for England and Wales.

The number of premature births in each of the four groups of prematurity by birth weight in Newport for the 10 years 1955 - 1964 are shown in the table together with the percentages of the total number of premature births represented by these numbers, and the corresponding percentages for England and Wales for the 3 years 1958-1960 (the only years for which these percentages are available), and average rates for the 5 years 1955-1959 and 5 years 1960-1964 and for 10 years 1955-1964 for Newport and for the 3 years 1958-1960 for England and Wales.

NUMBER OF DEATHS EACH YEAR IN CHILDREN UNDER 1 IN 10 YEARS
1955 - 1964 ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

PERIOD	Deaths under 1 week			Deaths 1 - 4 weeks			Deaths 1 - 12 months			Total Infant Deaths			Stillbirths		
	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1955	17	10.9	14.4	11	7.1	2.9	20	12.9	7.6	48	30.9	24.9	41	25.7	23.2
1956	34	19.4	13.9	5	2.9	2.9	10	5.7	6.9	49	28.0	23.7	49	27.2	22.9
1957	37	22.3	13.7	7	4.3	2.8	14	8.5	6.6	58	35.1	23.1	64	37.4	22.5
1958	27	15.2	13.5	5	2.9	2.7	13	7.3	6.4	45	25.4	22.6	47	25.8	21.6
1959	36	19.7	13.2	4	2.2	2.6	17	9.2	6.4	57	31.1	22.2	38	20.3	21.0
1960	46	22.5	13.1	3	1.4	2.5	13	6.4	6.3	62	30.3	21.9	41	19.6	19.8
1961	44	21.3	13.1	4	1.9	2.4	22	10.7	6.1	70	33.9	21.6	48	22.7	19.1
1962	33	15.7	12.7	3	1.4	2.4	18	8.6	6.5	54	25.7	21.6	42	19.5	18.1
1963	29	13.2	12.1	6	2.8	2.1	18	8.2	6.9	53	24.2	21.1	39	17.5	17.2
1964	16	7.6	11.9	2	0.9	1.9	17	8.1	6.1	35	16.7	19.9	41	18.2	16.3
AVERAGE - 1955-1959		17.5	13.7		3.9	2.8		8.7	6.8		30.1	23.3		27.3	22.2
" 1960-1964		15.8	12.6		1.7	2.3		8.4	6.4		26.0	21.2		19.5	18.1
" 1955-1964		16.6	13.2		2.8	2.5		8.6	6.6		28.0	22.2		23.4	20.1

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BIRTHS EACH YEAR IN 10 YEARS 1955-64
ARRANGED IN GROUPS BY BIRTH WEIGHT

PERIOD	3lb 4oz and under			3lb 5oz - 4lb 6oz			4lb 7oz - 4lb 15oz			5lb - 5lb.8oz.		
	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
1955 ...	8	8.2		24	24.5		13	13.3		53	54.0	
1956 ...	12	8.5		20	14.1		34	23.9		76	53.5	
1957 ...	19	16.5		26	22.6		24	20.9		46	40.0	
1958 ...	13	10.8	11.2	24	20.0	18.2	24	20.0	20.0	59	49.2	50.6
1959 ...	19	14.4	11.5	21	15.9	17.5	21	15.9	20.3	71	53.8	50.7
1960 ...	36	18.2	11.3	42	21.2	18.1	35	17.7	20.1	85	42.9	50.5
1961 ...	18	10.8		25	15.1		36	21.7		87	52.4	
1962 ...	15	9.6		38	24.2		27	17.2		77	49.0	
1963 ...	16	10.7		28	18.8		28	18.8		77	51.7	
1964 ...	13	10.7		25	20.7		18	14.9		65	53.7	
AVERAGE 1955-1959		11.5			19.4			18.8			50.1	
" 1960-1964		12.0	11.3		20.0	17.9		18.1	20.1		49.9	50.6
" 1955-1964		11.8			19.7			18.5			50.0	

It will be seen that there were more premature births in the two lighter weight categories in Newport than in England and Wales in the 5 years 1955-1959 (it is understood that there has been very little variation in the percentages of the four categories over the 10 year period for England and Wales) and the position continued in the 5 years 1960-1964. The suggestion is therefore that the higher percentage of Newport as compared with England and Wales in the death rate of infants aged under 1 week, which was shown in the previous table, is due to the percentage of premature births in the two lightest weight categories. It is suggested that better facilities for rest for the mother from the 32nd to the 36th week of pregnancy might do much to reduce this excess of births of small premature babies and so might do much also to reduce the death rate of infants aged under 1 week and the total infant death rate.

INFANT DEATHS 1908 - 1964

It is not generally realised how great has been the fall in the number of deaths in children over the last fifty years. It is actually the case that whereas the average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 was 456.0 during the seven year period 1908-1914, it had fallen to 64.9 during the ten year period 1955-1964 a percentage fall of 85.8. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods 1908-1964 arranged in age groups.

PERIOD	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
1908 - 1914	64.4	37.8	180.4	120.9	52.5	456.0
1915 - 1924	39.5	21.7	112.1	92.8	49.2	315.3
1925 - 1934	43.0	19.9	61.0	59.9	34.3	218.1
1935 - 1944	38.8	16.9	49.0	30.9	23.6	159.2
1945 - 1954	36.6	9.2	38.0	13.9	9.2	106.9
1955 - 1964	31.9	5.0	16.2	6.5	5.3	64.9
1955-1964 as % of 1908-14	49.5	13.2	9.0	5.4	10.1	14.2

The largest percentage fall (94.6) has been among children aged 1-4 years, the group in which the second largest number of deaths (120.9) occurred in 1908-1914 and the third smallest (or third largest) number (6.5) in 1955-1964. Then comes the percentage fall (91.0) among children aged 1-12 months, the group in which the largest number of deaths (180.4) occurred in 1908-1914 and the second largest number (16.2) in 1955-1964. The percentage falls among children aged 5-15 years (second smallest number of deaths (52.4) in 1908-1914 and second smallest number (5.3) in 1955-1964 and among children aged 1-4 weeks (smallest number of deaths (37.8) in 1908-1914 and smallest number (5.0) in 1955-1964) are about the same (89.9 and 86.8 respectively). Much the smallest percentage fall (50.0) has been among children under 1 week, the group in which the third smallest (or third largest) number of deaths (64.4) occurred in 1908-1914 and the largest number (31.9) in 1955-1964.

The factors responsible for the fall can be illustrated by looking at the deaths arranged according to the six main causes of death in 1908-1914. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods 1908-1964 arranged in causes

PERIOD	Measles	Diarrhoea Dysentery Enteritis	Prematurity	Convulsions	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	All other causes	TOTAL
1908 - 1914	30.0	51.9	55.3	37.4	23.3	58.3	199.8	456.0
1915 - 1924	21.9	22.2	42.3	17.6	22.1	39.2	150.0	315.3
1925 - 1934	10.6	10.8	36.6	3.7	11.3	37.5	107.6	218.1
1935 - 1944	6.6	8.3	32.8	0.6	2.0	26.7	82.2	159.2
1945 - 1954	1.0	11.0	23.9	0.3	1.2	16.3	53.2	106.9
1955 - 1964	0.4	3.4	15.5	0.0	0.6	6.7	37.4	64.0
1955-1964 as % of 1908-1914	1.3	6.5	28.0	0.0	2.6	11.5	18.7	14.0

Much the largest percentage falls (100.0, 98.7, and 97.4) have been in Convulsions, Measles, and Bronchitis which were the fourth, fifth and sixth most important causes of death in 1908-1914 (37.4, 30.0, and 23.3 deaths) and the sixth, fifth, and fourth most important causes of death in 1955-1964 (0.0, 0.4 and 0.6 deaths). Then come the percentage falls (93.5 and 88.5) in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Enteritis, and in Pneumonia, which were the third most important and the most important causes of death in 1908-1914 (51.9 and 58.3 deaths) and the third most important and the second most important causes of deaths in 1955-1964 (3.4 and 6.7 deaths). Much the smallest percentage fall (72.0) has been in Prematurity, which was the second most important cause of death in 1908-1914 (55.3 deaths) and the most important cause of death in 1955-1964 (15.5 deaths).

So while infectious or contagious diseases and diseases of poor living conditions have been largely overcome by the combined efforts of Health Visitors and Public Health inspectors (and there could be no better evidence than this of the value of the work of these two groups of Public Health Workers), prematurity, which is outside the field of work of the Public Health Inspector, and to a considerable extent outside the field of work of the Health Visitor, is a different kind of problem. This cause of infant death belongs to the field of work of the Midwives, and of the Medical Officers and Health Visitors working in the antenatal clinics.

DEATHS

Newport's deaths for the year were 1,194 as compared with 1,308 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 11.1 as compared with 12.0. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.18, which indicates that at the older ages Newport has considerably less population proportionately than England and Wales. When multiplied by this factor Newport's death rate becomes 13.1 as compared with a provisional death rate for England and Wales for 1964 of 11.3.

DISCUSSION OF DEATHS

The 1,194 deaths listed according to the abbreviated list of the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex and age into eleven age groups, are shown in the following table. It will be seen that the main causes of death are cancer, which was responsible for 240 deaths, or 20.1% of the total, coronary heart disease, which was responsible for 251 deaths, or 21.0% of the total, heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive heart disease, which was responsible for 174 deaths, or 14.6% of the total, and vascular lesions of the nervous system, which were responsible for 153 deaths, or 12.8% of the total. These four causes were responsible for 818 deaths or 68.5% of the total.

Lung cancer, is almost entirely preventable by not taking up smoking, and very considerably reduced by giving it up. Cancer of the neck of the womb can be prevented by regular microscopic examination of smears of mucosal tissue obtained by scraping, followed by the appropriate treatment where these show the presence of a precancerous state, as this form of cancer remains in a precancerous state for a number of years.

Heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive disease consist largely of degenerative heart disease with rheumatic heart disease as the next most important component. Most of degenerative heart disease is old age (112 of the 174 deaths from other heart disease or 64.4% were in persons aged 75 or over) and nothing can be done about preventing old age. However, the Registrar General frowns on old age as a cause of death on a death certificate and the importance of heart disease other than coronary disease is exaggerated as a result. Rheumatic heart disease is preventable by permanent prophylactic treatment with penicillin or sulphonamide of all who have had rheumatic fever. Coronary heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system all come under the general category of degenerative vascular disease, and evidence is steadily accumulating that the increase in degenerative vascular disease in privileged western communities is due to excess consumption of animal and dairy fat.

DEATHS 1964

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in years						
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menigococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	3	-
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	9	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung	M	55	-	-	-	-	2	7	18	22	6	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	20	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	4	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	62	-	1	1	-	-	6	23	16	15	-
	F	48	-	-	1	1	-	3	9	19	15	-
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Diabetes	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	74	-	-	-	-	2	7	11	25	29	-
	F	79	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	21	48	-
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	159	-	-	-	-	9	22	52	56	20	-
	F	92	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	29	47	-

Continued on following page

DEATHS 1964

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years									
					4 weeks and under									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 +	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	
Other Heart Disease	M	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	15	31	
	F	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	72	
Other Circulatory Disease	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	14	
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	16	
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	M	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	4	
	F	28	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	15	
Bronchitis	M	52	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	12	12	21	
	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	8	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital Malformations	M	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Defined and Undefined Diseases	M	42	8	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	7	18	
	F	43	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	8	24	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	11	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	2	2	1	
	F	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	
All Other Accidents	M	12	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	3	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	
Suicide	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Homicide and Operations of War	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	646	11	12	2	1	8	5	22	65	155	183	182	
	F	548	7	5	2	1	4	6	8	29	53	148	285	

**SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

**National Health Service Act 1946
LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III**

Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Name of Clinic	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road	Monday Tuesday	Monday
CENTRAL	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Tredegar Street		Tuesday
CLYTHA	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road	Thursday	Tuesday Thursday
GAER	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Gaer Road	Thursday	
MALPAS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Westfield Way		Friday
ST. JULIANS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Durham Road.	Wednesday	

Expectant Mothers Attending and Attendances for 1964

Name of Clinic	Mothers first attended in 1964	Total attendances made
ALWAY	245	1,518
CENTRAL	151	686
CLYTHA	96	587
GAER	47	326
MALPAS	100	516
ST. JULIANS	120	727
TOTALS -	759	4,360

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Excess weight gain	... 212	Respiratory conditions	... 17
Anaemia	... 173	Rhesus incompatibility	... 17
Dental caries	... 149	Cardiac conditions	... 15
Previous difficult confinement	132	Nervous conditions	... 15
Abnormal presentation	... 117	Thyroid enlargement	... 11
Varicose veins	... 113	Haemorrhoids	... 10
Glycosuria	... 96	Dermatological conditions	... 9
Albuminuria	... 92	Gastro intestinal conditions	... 8
Hypertension	... 82	Ante partum haemorrhage	... 6
Oedema	... 76	Twins	... 6
Vaginal discharge	... 60	Venereal disease	... 4
Obesity	... 36	Tuberculosis	... 3
Pelvic deformity	... 24	Others	... 1
Threatened abortion	... 19		

CENTRAL BLOOD REGISTER

Each expectant mother has to attend a local authority Clinic for blood examination on two occasions, the first in early pregnancy and the second not later than six weeks before full term. Those expectant mothers whose blood groups are known, do not have blood taken for this examination on the first visit.

It was arranged with a local hospital that the blood specimens for grouping, would be collected from that hospital twice weekly by the regular National Blood Transfusion Service collection vehicle and that the blood specimens taken at the Venepuncture Clinic and from the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinics, would be sent to the hospital for onward transmission.

As the reports of all blood specimens taken at these Clinics were forwarded to the Health Department for recording before being despatched to General Practitioners, arrangements were made with the local Medical Committee, local Hospitals and the local Obstetricians that the reports of any blood specimens of Newport residents taken at their clinics would be forwarded to the Health Department for recording and then onward transmission to the doctors concerned.

There is now a record in the Health Department of the blood groups of all expectant mothers who have had their blood examined, and these records are available for emergency reference at any hour of the day or night. For each expectant mother, a record card in duplicate is completed which also records the known results of any other antenatal tests.

The original card is kept in the Health Department and the duplicate card in a separate file which is available at the Ambulance Station for reference at all times when the Health Department is closed. This duplicate file is collected from the Ambulance Station each morning when the Health Department is open and returned there each evening when the Health Department closes.

The files are brought up-to-date daily and as each birth is notified, the card is removed from the files.

All hospitals and general practitioners in the area have been given full particulars of how to obtain the blood group and Rh. factor of Newport expectant mothers merely by telephoning at any hour of the day or night either to the Health Department or to the Ambulance Station.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Eleven unmarried expectant mothers from Newport were accepted into Mother and Baby Homes as follows:-

Salvation Army "Northlands", North Road, Cardiff	...	5
Llandaff Association for Moral Welfare, Penarth	...	2
St. Anne's Home, Chepstow	...	1
St. Raphael's Home, Bristol	...	2
St. John's Home, Bristol	...	1

The mothers remained in these Homes for periods of six to eighteen weeks, the local health authority accepting financial responsibility for the cost involved, but each of the mothers made a small contribution towards this cost.

PLACES OF BIRTH OF BABIES BORN IN NEWPORT IN 1964

There follows a list of the places of birth of the 1,670 Newport residents and 655 non-residents born in Newport in 1964:-

	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-Residents</i>
St. Woolos Hospital	768	447
St. Joseph's Nursing Home	167	118
<hr/>		
Total born in hospital	935	565
Total born at home	735	90

To the 1,670 Newport residents born in Newport must be added 427 Newport residents born outside Newport, making a total of 2,097.

PLACES OF OCCURRENCE OF STILLBIRTHS IN NEWPORT IN 1964

There follows a list of the places of occurrence of the 29 stillbirths of Newport residents and 15 of non-residents in Newport in 1964:-

	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-Residents</i>
St. Woolos Hospital	15	14
St. Joseph's Nursing Home	5	1
<hr/>		
Total stillbirths in hospital	20	15
Total stillbirths at home	9	-

To the 29 stillbirths of Newport residents in Newport must be added 12 stillbirths of Newport residents outside Newport, making a total of 41.

PLACES OF OCCURRENCE OF MISCARRIAGES IN NEWPORT IN 1964

168 miscarriages occurred in Newport in 1964 (22 at home and 146 in St. Woolos Hospital.)

EXPECTANT MOTHERS REFERRED TO HOSPITAL

127 expectant mothers were referred to St. Woolos Hospital during the year.

MATERNITY PACKS ISSUED TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS

1,009 maternity packs were issued to expectant mothers during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road.	Thursday	Wednesday Thursday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Church Hall, Kenilworth Road.	Monday	Monday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road.	Monday	Monday
CENTRAL	Wrenford Memorial Hall, Commercial Street.	Wednesday	Wednesday Friday
GAER	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Gaer Road.	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	St. Philips Mission Church, Jenkins Street.	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas's Church Hall, Old Cardiff Road.	Friday	-
MALPAS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Westfield Way.	Tuesday	Monday Tuesday
RINGLAND	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Ringland Presbyterian Church, Beatty Road.	Friday	Friday
ST. JULIANS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Durham Road.	Thursday Friday	Thursday Friday

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

CENTRE	Medical Examinations				Weighings		
	Mothers	Children			Children		
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5
ALWAY	758	1,013	234	195	3,949	603	537
BEECHWOOD	681	535	156	87	2,653	574	225
CAERAU	105	557	70	35	2,245	279	113
CENTRAL	3	1,258	298	186	3,468	660	537
GAER	297	373	110	73	1,505	366	318
LLISWERRY	3	497	89	122	2,058	287	191
MAESGLAS	196	239	84	83	736	237	284
MALPAS	77	1,454	363	194	4,616	826	692
RINGLAND	507	566	176	269	3,891	570	130
ST. JULIANS	49	826	140	100	4,478	779	544
TOTALS -	2,676	7,318	1,720	1,344	29,599	5,181	3,571

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The following table shows the number of attendances made by Mothers and Children at Infant Welfare Centres during 1964.

Centre	Number of Child Welfare sessions held per month	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were -			Total attendances made by children during the year	Total attendances made by mothers during the year	Attendances Grand Total
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5			
ALWAY	12	4,401	762	1,156	6,325	5,213	11,538
BEECHWOOD	8	2,788	653	240	3,681	3,539	7,220
CAERAU	8	2,377	555	351	3,283	2,390	5,673
CENTRAL	8	4,347	907	937	6,191	4,858	11,049
GAER	8	1,578	405	330	2,313	1,875	4,188
LISWERRY	8	2,207	319	279	2,805	2,414	5,219
MAESGLAS	4	779	254	313	1,346	1,107	2,453
MALPAS	12	5,149	969	907	7,025	5,662	12,687
RINGLAND	8	3,943	895	2,008	6,846	4,115	11,001
ST. JULIANS	16	4,736	830	761	6,327	5,294	11,621
TOTALS -	92	32,305	6,555	7,282	46,142	36,507	82,649

MEDICAL CONDITIONS FOUND BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

CONDITIONS	0-4 weeks		1-3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5 years & over	
	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others
No abnormality	659	37	589	639	143	2,626	70	1,184	83	984	36	331	23	162	12	95	33	163
Gastro intestinal conditions ...	8	4	14	61	3	48	5	46	2	36	3	8	4	7	1	4	-	-
Respiratory conditions ...	6	2	8	75	17	143	15	122	12	66	2	12	1	6	1	2	-	1
Orthopaedic conditions ...	15	1	1	16	-	19	1	27	17	115	12	57	13	23	3	6	2	5
Skin conditions	50	8	45	137	7	107	11	101	6	41	6	33	10	21	1	7	4	2
Umbilical conditions	31	3	21	60	-	10	-	6	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Cardiac conditions	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	-
E.N.T. Conditions	-	1	-	5	-	10	1	19	10	24	11	25	13	27	13	24	4	8
Eye conditions	17	1	10	28	1	34	1	32	6	33	6	25	12	13	5	9	1	2
Dental caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	3	7	7	3	2	1	6
Jaundice ...	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injuries or malformation	5	-	5	5	2	7	-	3	1	12	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Conditions	21	4	14	43	5	62	5	89	13	183	10	47	4	25	10	15	3	16

M. & C.W. ANNUAL DENTAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1964

In presenting the 14th Annual dental report on the activities of the Dental Service for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, the figures for the year 1964 show a slight improvement on those for the previous year.

Both Services - the Ante Natal and Nursing Mothers and the children under 5 years of age - are looked after by the School Dental Officers, but whereas the School Service and the service for the pre-school children continues to progress and expand the Service for the mothers tends to drift into one of emergency treatment only.

Use is made of the clinic facilities for examination purposes to obtain information on the extent of treatment required and thereafter, depending on the interest in dentistry or lack of it, arrangements are made for complete or emergency treatment.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

During the year 300 expectant and Nursing mothers attended for dental examination, an increase of 16 on the figure for 1963.

Of the 300 inspected all but one was found to be in need of treatment, but when it came to attendance for the necessary treatment 62 failed to appear.

Of the 237 attending for treatment only 86 or 36.2% completed the prescribed course, a most disappointing proportion.

The number of fillings wanted was 135, an increase of 13 on the previous year.

The number of extractions was 658, a reduction of 155 teeth compared with the year 1963.

For the extraction of the teeth 118 general anaesthetics were administered by the school medical officers. This is a reduction of 46 administrations on the previous year's figures.

The number of artificial dentures inserted was 66, a reduction of 43 on last year.

As in previous years an arrangement was made with a local firm of dental artificers to do the necessary workshop part of denture construction.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

During the year the total number of pre-school children dentally examined was 584, an increase of 124 compared with the year 1963.

Of those inspected 497 or 85.1% were found to be in need of treatment but only 406 attended for the necessary treatment.

In the past treatment of children under 5 years of age consisted mainly of the extraction of aching teeth but now, with the appointment of a dental auxiliary at the clinic, these children will have the opportunity of conservative treatment in addition to relief for toothache.

The number of fillings inserted was 208, an increase of 94 on the previous year.

The number of extractions was 707, a reduction of 100 on the figure for 1963.

The increase in fillings and reduction in extractions is very gratifying. The more teeth conserved early in life means less to be extracted at the dentally important years of a child.

For the extractions 440 general anaesthetics were administered, this is a reduction of 46 on the previous year's figures.

In the past because of staff shortage it was necessary to concentrate available time on conservation of the permanent teeth but now, with the addition of a dental auxiliary on the staff, it is hoped to extend the service to include conservation of all saveable deciduous teeth and thus the children under 5 years will at last receive their due.

As has been stated in previous reports it is only by seeing the children regularly from 3 years onwards that any hope can be had of laying down a foundation in dental hygiene routine and caries control.

In conclusion grateful thanks are again extended to the Medical, Nursing and Dental Staffs for their help and co-operation during the year.

W.G. CLARKSON, L.D.S.

Principal School Dental Officer.

Section 23. Midwifery

At the beginning of the year there were 45 midwives on the Register. 2 midwives ceased practice during the year and 6 commenced practice, so that at the end of the year there were 49 on the Register.

Of the 49 midwives practising at the end of the year 48 were State Registered Nurses as well as State Certified Midwives and 48 were qualified to give gas and air analgesia. 3 midwives attended a refresher course during the year.

7 of the 15 midwives employed by the Local Health Authority are approved as teaching midwives and 22 pupil midwives obtained their State Certification during the year.

Two Local Health Authority midwives, Sister Darkin and Sister James, resigned during the year.

The following statistics relate to the municipal midwifery service for the year 1964.

Number of live births attended	...	844
Number of nursing visits made	...	10,942
Number of ante-natal visits made	...	13,106
Number of stillbirths attended	...	9
Number of miscarriages attended	...	22
Number of pyrexias attended	...	8

Number of deliveries attended:-

(1) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	6
(2) Doctor not booked and doctor not present	19
(3) Doctor booked and present at delivery	68
(4) Doctor booked but not present at delivery	737

Number of cases where gas and air was administered:-

(1) When doctor was present at delivery ...	60
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery	706

Number of cases where pethidine was administered:-

(1) When doctor was present at delivery ...	30
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery	253

Number of cases where medical aid was sent for:-

(1) When doctor had been booked - mothers ...	257
(2) When doctor had been booked - children	87
(3) When doctor not booked - mothers ...	10
(4) When doctor not booked - children ...	3

Number of cases delivered at Institutions and attended on discharge before
the 14th day:-

(1) Cases	...	990
(2) Visits to these cases	...	3,550
Number of cases delivered who were wholly breast fed		
at 14th day	...	369
Number of accommodation visits made	...	478
Number of attempted visits	...	856

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELIEF DUTY

The Town is divided into four areas which are so delineated that the number of births in each area is proportional to the number of midwives in the group allocated to the area. There are four groups of four midwives and these deal with the births and antenatal visits in their areas.

A rota is operated which allows each Midwife a weekend off duty during the first and second weeks, one day (42 hours) off in the third week and two days (66 consecutive hours) off duty in the fourth week. An additional 42 consecutive hours off duty is allowed during the four weeks of the rota.

The rota repeats every four weeks and Midwives know in advance when they are off duty. An arrangement has been made for the Ambulance Control to accept all calls for midwives during the evenings and nights which ensures that a Midwife who is off duty is not disturbed.

Section 24. Health Visiting

The major difficulty during the year was the acute shortage of staff. Despite this the maternity and child welfare and school health programme was successfully completed.

REPORTS ON INFANTS SUBJECTED TO BIRTH HAZARDS.

A report at 3 months was obtained on the progress of Infants who might have been subjected to a hazard before or at birth. Any deviation from the normal was noticed and appropriate care and advice given. Should a child suffer a handicap, the information is reported to the Principal School Medical Officer when a child reaches the age of two years. The child is then correctly assessed for educational purposes.

REFRESHER COURSES.

Three Health Visitors attended refresher courses. On their return they discussed points of interest with their colleagues. In addition an "In Service Training" programme was arranged. Health visitors attended at St. Cadoc's Hospital for the case conference and discussion. This training helps a health visitor to detect early signs of mental illness.

NURSE EDUCATION.

The Superintendent Health Visitor continued to serve on the Nurse Education Committee. In addition to receiving lectures on "The Social Aspects of Disease" the

student nurses at the Royal Gwent Hospital and St. Woolos Hospital accompanied the Health Visitors and the District Nurses on their routine district visits. They also made observation visits to various clinics established by the Public Health Department and the Education Department and to a Home for the Elderly established by the Welfare Department.

In addition the Superintendent Health Visitor lectured to the students at the Nurses Preliminary Training School.

Lectures were also given by the Superintendent Health Visitor to the nursery nursing students at Duffryn High School. Facilities were provided for these students to visit Maternity & Child Welfare Centres and visits were also made to the Premature Baby and Paediatric Units at St. Woolos Hospital.

MOTHERCRAFT.

Lectures were given each week to groups of expectant mothers. These talks were followed up with demonstration material at mothercraft sessions and the showing of films of special interest to mothers.

MASS SCREENING FOR PHENYLKETONURIA.

This test is designed to detect early cases of phenylketonuria which if uncontrolled will result in the children being mentally defective. The test is carried out by the Health visitor or midwife at the 14th, 21st and 42nd day.

No case of phenylketonuria was reported during the year. The condition is reported to occur in the ratio of 1 case to every 10,000 births.

MASS SCREENING FOR HEARING DEFECTS.

From the age of six months the hearing of babies is tested. The initial screening is done at the Child Welfare Centres. Conditions at the Centres are not ideal, so a child failing the test is referred for a further examination in a specially equipped room at the School Clinic.

MASS SCREENING FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The homes of all school children who were found to have a positive reaction to a tuberculin skin test were visited. Contacts were advised to have a chest X-ray.

This home visiting is very time consuming, but it proves that the early case of tuberculosis can be detected. It enables early treatment to be obtained, thereby curtailing a prolonged infectious illness.

HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the health visitors during the year.

<i>Type of Visit</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Attempted</i>	
	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
<i>Mother and Child Welfare</i>				
Mothers	2,793	27,509	894	6,252
Expectant Mothers	819	1,032	88	137
Infants 0-1 year	2,457	15,121	694	3,122
Children 1-2 years	91	8,577	34	1,941
Children 2-5 years	187	16,415	76	3,421
Totals -	6,347	68,654	1,786	14,873
<i>Tuberculosis Cases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	5	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	1	-	-	-
Children 2-5 years	1	16	-	1
Children 5 years and over	10	22	-	-
Totals -	17	38	-	1
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	24	32	1	3
Children 1-2 years	11	10	2	-
Children 2-5 years	27	21	2	3
Children 5 years and over	136	81	64	2
Totals -	198	144	69	8
<i>Other Infectious Diseases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	9	8	5	2
Children 1-2 years	18	11	3	1
Children 2-5 years	78	19	9	1
Children 5 years and over	253	171	41	15
Totals -	358	209	58	19
<i>Aged Persons</i>	187	1,039	9	85
<i>Chronic Sick</i>	228	1,602	23	130
<i>All Other Visits.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	14	24	-	-
Children 1-2 years	6	1	-	-
Children 2-5 years	2	16	-	1
Children 5 years and over	548	2,624	43	113
Totals -	570	2,665	43	114

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>		<i>M. & C.W. and Other Visits</i>
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>	
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year.	-	79	12,828
Total homes visited for the first time this year.	1	83	10,826

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

<i>Type of visit</i>	<i>Visits</i>		<i>Attempted</i>	
	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
<i>Tuberculosis Cases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	-	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	-	-	-	-
Children 2-5 years	-	-	-	-
Others 5 years and over	94	554	37	257
Totals	94	554	37	257
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts.</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	90	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	94	-	-	-
Children 2-5 years	81	-	-	-
Others 5 years and over	729	-	22	19
Totals	994	-	22	19

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year.	-	256
Total homes visited for the first time this year.	604	958

Section 25. Home Nursing

Many more sick people are nursed in their own homes than go into hospital and it is this service which provides the care and attention needed. The District Nurse will visit any home when a request for her to do so is received from the general practitioner or specialist. Perhaps the value of this service is appreciated most by those chronic sick patients who should be in hospital but cannot be admitted because of the shortage of chronic sick beds, and by those patients, particularly the aged, who prefer to be nursed in their own homes. Nurses do not live in the homes that they are attending, but visit during the day and in the evening. For those patients requiring attention during the night the facilities of the Night Nursing Orderly Service are available.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1964:-

<i>Total number of persons nursed</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>2,226</i>
<i>Number who were aged under 5 at first visit</i>		<i>179</i>
<i>Number who were aged 65 or over at first visit</i>		<i>980</i>

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

A follow up system is used which ensures that vaccination and immunisation are offered to all babies in the area of the Local Health Authority.

This system is based on the notification of births to the Local Health Authority by Hospital Authorities and Midwives. A list of births notified during the week is prepared weekly and for each birth a slip is prepared in quadruplicate. One copy is worded to the effect that the infant has reached the age of three months and is due for combined diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, a second to the effect that the infant has reached the age of six months and is due for poliomyelitis immunisation and a third to the effect that the infant has reached the age of twelve months and is due for smallpox vaccination. These slips are given to the appropriate health visitor at those times who checks whether or not vaccination or immunisation has been completed and makes a visit if it has not. The fourth copy is kept for record purposes as a check in the Public Health Department.

In addition to the routine observed for infants, reinforcing injections of diphtheria immunisation are given when children commence school. The parents of all children commencing school are circularised through the schools asking for their consent to their children being given reinforcing injections and visits are then made to the schools and the children whose parents have given permission are given reinforcing injections. In the case of parents who want the reinforcing injection to be given by their own doctor they are advised to attend their doctor's surgery. In this way children who have not been immunised in infancy as a result of parental apathy received their primary immunisation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Return for year ended 31st December, 1964

	Children born in years							Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 to 1959	1950 to 1954	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December 1964	703	737	80	18	25	50	4	1,617
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1964	-	-	2	1	10	728	2	743

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1964

	Children born in years							Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 to 1959	1950 to 1954	
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally, 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1964.	703	742	80	18	24	49	3	1,619

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1964

Age at date of Vaccination	1. Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period.		II. Number of cases specially reported during period		
	Number Vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated	(a) Generalised Vaccinia	(b) Post Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) & (b)
0-3 months	-	-	-	-	-
3-6 months	-	-	-	-	-
6-9 months	-	-	-	-	-
9-12 months	-	-	-	-	-
1	371	-	-	-	-
2-4	17	-	-	-	-
5-14	2	-	-	-	-
15 or over	1	-	-	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1964

Category	No. of persons who completed a course during the year
Children born in the years 1944-1964 ...	2,056
Young persons born in the years 1934-1943	43
Persons born before 1933 ...	25
Total -	2,124

Regular poliomyelitis immunisation clinics were held during the year at Infant Welfare Centres and by private practitioners in their surgeries. An evening clinic was held from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday throughout the year for the benefit of persons under 40 years of age.

Section 27. Ambulance Service.

The duty of local ambulance authorities under the National Health Service is not to arrange for the conveyance of all persons suffering from illness but only of those for whom transport such as the service provides is necessary, and where such transport comes within the scope of the National Health Service.

In general special transport is necessary for persons who are genuinely unable to travel by other means (for example public transport) and where the journey is closely connected with the treatment and care of the patient.

In some cases a patient may be unable to travel by public transport but the journey is not properly the responsibility of the Ambulance Service. Private arrangements should be made for these cases, which include journeys to more distant Hospitals or Convalescent Homes or to see more distant specialists, when the necessary diagnosis or treatment can be obtained nearer home, and journeys for the purpose of proceeding on holiday or to a place of recreation.

The Ambulance Service is not responsible for providing transport for a patient merely because the public transport times do not entirely fit in with the time of appointment at a hospital or because the patient cannot afford the fare to travel by public transport. Where the patient can make part of the journey by public transport, the Ambulance Service should not be called upon to provide transport for the whole of the journey.

The number of calls made on ambulance services makes it imperative that the utmost care should always be exercised to eliminate all unnecessary use of the service. While ambulances must be provided for cases of genuine need, many journeys are still undertaken where the use of an ambulance is not really justified.

A special responsibility rests on general practitioners and hospital staffs therefore to satisfy themselves that it is unsuitable for a patient to travel by other means, and that the proposed journey is the responsibility of the National Health Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed during the years 1949-1964.

PATIENTS CONVEYED

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sitting Cases</i>	<i>Stretcher Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949	-	-	15,062
1950	-	-	23,063
1951	17,783	6,031	23,814
1952	20,675	6,022	26,697
1953	23,501	6,317	29,818
1954	20,508	6,514	27,022
1955	24,584	7,245	31,829
1956	26,293	6,291	32,584
1957	25,444	5,817	31,261
1958	30,490	6,838	37,328
1959	32,338	5,521	37,859
1960	33,339	6,214	39,553
1961	34,497	7,095	41,592
1962	29,981	7,332	37,331
1963	28,181	7,833	36,014
1964	32,045	7,863	39,908

In the financial year ending 31st March, 1964 the total cost of the ambulance service was £38,356. The following table gives a comparison of statistics applying to Newport as compared with the average of 65 County Boroughs in a similar population group.

		<i>Newport</i>	<i>Average</i>
Cost per person carried ...		19/4d.	17/3d.
Cost per 1,000 population ...		£353	£374
Cost per vehicle mile ...		5/-	4/10
Persons carried per 1,000 population		364	454
Miles per person carried ...		3.9	3.8

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G., vaccination was offered during the Autumn term to all children reaching their twelfth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	B.C.G.	%	T.B. +	%	Total
Summer term 1955:					
Grammar School children reaching 14th birthday ...	188	72.9	70	27.1	258
Autumn term 1955:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	675	79.1	178	20.9	853
Autumn term 1956:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	745	81.4	170	18.6	915
Autumn term 1957:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	911	86.2	146	13.8	1,057
Autumn term 1958:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	814	90.5	85	9.5	899
Autumn term 1959:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	933	90.6	97	9.4	1,030
Autumn term 1960:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	1,196	94.4	71	5.6	1,267
Summer term 1961:					
All children reaching 13th birthday	1,120	95.1	58	4.9	1,178
Autumn term 1961:					
All children reaching 13th birthday	1,286	92.9	98	7.1	1,384
Autumn term 1961:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,089	95.9	46	4.1	1,135
Autumn term 1962:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,131	98.9	13	1.1	1,144
Autumn term 1963:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	948	96.3	36	3.7	984
Autumn term 1964:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,010	98.0	21	2.0	1,031
Total	12,046	91.0	1,089	9.0	13,135

This programme was not fully operated until the Autumn term 1955. The group done during the Summer term 1955 was a pilot programme to ensure the smooth performance of the full programme for children reaching their fourteenth birthday during the school year 1955-56. The two extra groups done in 1961 were done so that in future B.C.G. vaccination might be offered as a routine to all children reaching their twelfth birthday during the school year.

It will be seen that a rather smaller number of children in the youngest age group came forward for B.C.G. vaccination. It may be that because B.C.G. vaccination is still regarded as a comparatively new procedure and because like smallpox vaccination but unlike diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis immunisation it produces an ulcer and leaves a scar, it is a little more difficult to obtain its acceptance among younger children. It is hoped that with increasing familiarity this acceptance will be obtained. Tuberculosis is still a very important disease. In 1962 it killed 171 times as many people in England and Wales as poliomyelitis did (3,008 as against 18). If, as many people think all tuberculosis first developing in adult life represents a breakdown of a childhood infection which produced no symptoms at the time, then the importance of early protection against infection, by means of B.C.G. vaccination, cannot be over-emphasised.

It will be seen that there has been a fall in the percentage of children found to be tuberculin positive from 20.9% to 2.0% during the eight years in which the full programme has been carried out, indicating a fall in the sources of tuberculous infection. If the result of the pilot programme is included the fall has been from 27.1% to 2.0%. These results are not strictly comparable, because the last group was 2 years 8 months younger than the first group and so had been exposed to infection that much shorter. It is as well that B.C.G. vaccination has at last been accepted in this country, as without it the removal of sources of tuberculous infection, which in most cases produce immunity rather than disease in those exposed to the infection, would have produced a population increasingly susceptible to the disease. In particular the compulsion to have milk tuberculin tested or pasteurised removed the opportunity to have what in most cases was a symptomless but immunising infection.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME

A scheme for the tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis is carried out in co-operation with the Chest Physician. During the year 275 persons were tuberculin tested of whom 34 were found to be tuberculin positive and 241 tuberculin negative.

TUBERCULIN TESTING

Tuberculin testing was offered during the year to all children reaching their tenth, eight and sixth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

		TB -	%	TB +	%	Total
1956: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,073	88.8	135	11.2	1,208
1957: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,285	90.5	135	9.5	1,420
1958: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,257	94.4	74	5.6	1,331
1959: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,104	94.8	60	5.2	1,164
1960: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,162	94.2	72	5.8	1,234
1961: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,070	97.1	32	2.9	1,102
1962: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,058	99.2	8	0.8	1,066
1963: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	1,061	99.5	5	0.5	1,066
1964: Children reaching 10th birthday	...	820	99.3	6	0.7	826
Total	-	9,890	95.0	527	5.0	10,417

		TB -	%	TB +	%	Total
1960: Children reaching 8th birthday	...	1,091	96.5	39	3.5	1,130
1961: Children reaching 8th birthday	...	1,065	98.3	18	1.7	1,083
1962: Children reaching 8th birthday	...	1,093	99.3	8	0.7	1,101
1963: Children reaching 8th birthday	...	964	99.8	2	0.2	966
1964: Children reaching 8th birthday	...	760	99.4	5	0.6	765
Total		4,973	98.5	72	1.5	5,045

		TB -	%	TB +	%	Total
1956: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	781	96.4	29	3.6	810
1957: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	910	96.6	32	3.4	942
1958: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	788	91.7	71	8.3	859
1959: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	807	99.1	7	0.9	814
1960: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	970	98.5	15	1.5	985
1961: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	991	99.8	2	0.2	993
1962: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	941	99.7	3	0.3	944
1963: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	950	99.9	1	0.1	951
1964: Children reaching 6th birthday	...	843	99.5	4	0.5	847
Total		7,981	98.0	164	2.0	8,145

This programme was commenced in 1956 so far as those reaching their 10th and 6th birthdays are concerned, and in 1960 so far as those reaching their 8th birthdays are concerned.

It will be seen that there has been a fall in the percentage of 10 year olds found to be tuberculin positive from 11.2% to 0.7%, and a fall in the percentage of 6 year olds found to be tuberculin positive from 3.6% to 0.5%, during the nine years in which the programme has been carried out, indicating a fall in the sources of tuberculous infection. The percentage of 8 year olds found to be tuberculin positive has fallen from 3.5% to 0.6% between 1960 and 1964.

The Tuberculin positive children were given a chest X-ray, and the other members of their families were given a tuberculin test if under 25 followed by a chest X-ray if the test was positive, and a chest X-ray alone if over 25. Tuberculin testing is a much cheaper and more efficient way of finding cases of tuberculosis than mass X-ray, as it makes it unnecessary to X-ray anyone under 25 except tuberculin positive cases.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS, CASES ON THE REGISTER, AND DEATHS FROM PULMONARY AND
NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EACH YEAR IN NEWPORT IN 10 YEAR PERIODS 1904-1963 AND EACH
YEAR 1954 - 1964

PERIOD	Notifications						Cases on Register						Deaths	
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulm.	Non-Pulm
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1905-1914	-	-	133.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.5	27.9
1915-1924	-	-	143.5	-	-	56.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.1	25.3
1925-1934	83.8	74.7	158.5	32.1	33.4	65.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.2	17.5
1935-1944	81.1	64.3	145.4	26.0	23.8	49.8	352.2	287.3	639.5	166.7	170.5	347.2	78.6	7.6
1945-1954	72.6	53.7	126.1	10.8	11.7	22.5	467.6	386.8	854.4	103.7	118.7	222.4	50.6	6.8
1955-1964	37.7	21.6	59.3	3.4	2.8	6.2	576.6	470.3	1046.9	42.6	47.0	89.6	8.4	.8
1955	43	41	84	7	1	8	547	468	1,015	55	58	113	15	-
1956	47	29	76	2	6	8	563	574	1,137	52	52	104	6	-
1957	71	36	107	4	4	8	602	485	1,087	45	50	95	10	1
1958	33	26	59	1	7	8	603	489	1,092	42	49	91	4	-
1959	37	21	58	3	1	4	574	357	1,031	37	43	80	13	2
1960	37	17	54	2	-	2	568	455	1,023	36	42	78	6	-
1961	33	6	39	5	1	6	588	453	1,041	42	43	85	6	2
1962	25	9	34	2	4	6	589	457	1,046	39	44	83	6	-
1963	30	10	40	3	2	5	578	440	1,018	36	45	81	12	3
1964	21	21	42	5	2	7	554	425	979	42	44	86	6	-

CARDIAC LIST

The Cardiac List, including children with rheumatic heart disease, children who had had rheumatic fever but had not developed rheumatic heart disease, children who had had chorea, and children with congenital heart disease, which list was commenced in 1959, was maintained and added to in 1964. Children with rheumatic heart disease and children with congenital heart disease were found by the Consultant Paediatrician or by School Medical Officers, but in the latter case were sent to the Consultant Paediatrician for conformation as it was important not to create hypochondriacs by putting children in these categories unnecessarily. In the absence of compulsory notification of rheumatic fever (which together with its complication of rheumatic heart disease was responsible for 7,417 deaths in England and Wales in 1962), children who had had rheumatic fever were found as a result of information received from the Consultant Paediatrician, General Practitioners, School Nurses, Teachers, Education Welfare Officers and parents.

In the case of children with rheumatic heart disease and children with congenital heart disease the list is maintained in order to ensure that when they are to receive ear, nose and throat or dental treatment, they are given appropriate drug treatment beforehand, to prevent possible infection occurring in the damaged or abnormal heart valves, and in the case of dental treatment involving general anaesthesia, to ensure that this is carried out, like ear, nose and throat treatment, in hospital. In the case of children with rheumatic heart disease and children who have had rheumatic fever, the list is also maintained in order to obtain information about the incidence of rheumatic fever (which in the absence of compulsory notification of rheumatic fever is at present lacking) and to provide the basis for a programme of regular follow-up of rheumatic fever cases by health visitors to ensure that they continue to receive prophylactic treatment if this is eventually instituted. It is the case that each attack of rheumatic fever renders the person concerned more susceptible to subsequent attacks, and that each attack renders the person concerned more susceptible to damage to the heart valves, and that subsequent attacks can be prevented by appropriate long term drug treatment.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF CARDIAC CASES

Very satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Dental and Paediatric Consultants at the Royal Gwent Hospital for the admission to the Hospital for dental extractions of children with rheumatic and congenital heart disease, where a general anaesthetic is required, and of children with haemophilia and diabetes. These children are looked after by the Consultants while in hospital and are given appropriate prophylactic drug treatment, and the possibility of complication due to their disabilities is thus minimised.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

Arising from the receipt of Ministry of Education Administrative memorandum No. 555 dated 27th June, 1957, a talk was given by the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer during the autumn term in all secondary schools to children reaching the age of 15 during the school year, and this talk will be given yearly.

Graphs were drawn to illustrate the changes in the number of deaths over the last ten years in England and Wales from lung cancer and from five other cancers and from five other causes and some of the figures on which these graphs were based are as follows:-

		1954	1964	% Change
Cancer of lung	...	16,331	25,371	+ 55.3
Cancer of bowel	...	15,530	14,507	- 6.5
Cancer of stomach	...	14,114	13,069	- 7.4
Cancer of breast	...	8,361	9,944	+ 18.9
Cancer of womb	...	3,846	3,989	- 3.7
Leukaemia	...	2,160	2,867	+ 32.7
Rheumatic fever and				
Rheumatic heart disease	...	8,895	6,232	- 29.9
Home accidents	...	6,134	6,177	+ .7
Road accidents	...	4,589	7,271	+ 58.6
Tuberculosis	...	7,879	2,484	- 67.9
Poliomyelitis	...	112	4	- 96.4

The enormous change in the importance of lung cancer as a cause of death both absolutely and in its relation to other causes is made clear from these figures and was shown even more clearly in the graphs.

Statistical evidence drawn from various surveys reported in the medical press was then presented to show the connection between smoking and lung cancer. It was shown that whereas in a group of 1,357 men with lung cancer 340 (25.0%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day and 7 (0.5%) were non-smokers, in a control group of 1,357 men 182 (13.4%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day, and 61 (4.5%) were non-smokers.

It was shown that the death rate from lung cancer in a group of 40,000 British doctors rose from 0.07 per 1,000 among non-smokers to 2.76 per 1,000 among those who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day, or in other words to a rate 39 times as high.

It was shown that whereas the chances of dying of lung cancer before 55, 60 and 65 were approximately 1 in a 1,000, 1 in 500 and 1 in 333 among non-smokers, they were 1 in 25 (40 times as high) 1 in 10 (50 times as high) and one in 6 (56 times as high) among those who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day on the basis of deaths in 1962.

Similar statistical surveys on the connection between smoking and bronchitis, and on the connection between smoking and pulmonary tuberculosis in middle-aged men (where the theory is that smoking causes a healed primary tuberculosis to break down) were also quoted and it was suggested that smoking was probably responsible not only for the 23,774 deaths from lung cancer in 1962 but also for the excess of male over female deaths from bronchitis (23,346 - 9,942 = 13,404) and from pulmonary tuberculosis (2,102 - 673 = 1,429) or for 38,607 deaths altogether.

It had been feared that there would be difficulty in retaining children's attention for the 35 minutes required to give the talk, and that they might have difficulty in following a talk on a subject which was quite new to them but these fears proved completely groundless. Attention was held on every occasion without difficulty and many intelligent questions which followed each talk, taking between them as long as 25 minutes to answer, showed that the talk had been followed.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the winter months films on Mental Health were shown to Youth Clubs, each showing being followed by a discussion led by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The films used were certain films produced by the Canadian Department of National Health

and Welfare, for example "Overdependency", "Shyness" and "The Teens", there being nothing suitable issued by the Ministry of Health. Where these films have been shown, the showing has been a considerable success, the discussion ranging rapidly over a wide field, and it is felt that real good has been done. It is hoped that more use will be made of this service by Youth Clubs as it becomes better known, and it could be used also for older children in school. Some of the Canadian films were also shown to the Health Visiting staff. These films included "Family Circles", "The Feeling of Hostility" and "Howard". The films also were followed by a period of discussion.

Talks on sex education followed by discussions were also given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to parents of children at Secondary Schools. It was emphasised that instruction in the anatomical and physiological aspects of sex should be completed by the age of twelve, and that what was needed at the age of fourteen was discussion on sex regarded as human or rather personal relationships. It was appreciated that the first responsibility in this matter lay with the parent. However, many parents would be unable to carry out their responsibility because they lacked the mental ability to do so, or because they were indifferent, or because their own attitude to sex was not a healthy one, and that the educational system of the community must play its part, which would require the inclusion of some human anatomy and physiology and much human psychology in the syllabus for the training of teachers. In the part of the talk dealing with sex as personal relationships the emphasis was on respect for others and for oneself as a guide to conduct rather than on laying down dogmatic rules of conduct.

The film "To Janet a Son" was shown to expectant mothers and at these showings a Health Visitor and a midwife were in attendance to answer questions and demonstrate gas and air analgesia and the handling and care of babies. This film was supported by another showing the importance of the sterilization of feeding bottles and feeding utensils.

THE "REST" (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOME PORTHCAWL

11 patients were admitted to the Rest Home for periods of convalescence, the cost of their stay being borne by the Local Health Authority.

ASCERTAINMENT OF DEAFNESS

The early detection of impairment of hearing is most important, and if possible impairment should be detected before the child reaches the age of 12 months, the time at which speech normally develops. Therefore screening tests of hearing are carried out on children between the ages of 6 and 12 months, by the Health Visitors, either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics or at the child's home. If any child does not respond to the tests he is examined by the Medical Officer, the Speech Therapist, and the Audiometrician, at the School Clinic. Children belonging to the following groups in which there is an extra risk of deafness are also examined at the Clinic.

- (1) Family history of deafness.
- (2) Spastic children.
- (3) History of ear discharge.
- (4) Late talkers.
- (5) Children with defective speech.
- (6) Educationally Subnormal children.
- (7) History of certain maternal illness in pregnancy, e.g. German Measles.

If necessary children are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and after consultation between the Consultant and the Medical Officer are referred either to the Audiology Unit, Gray's Inn Hospital, London, or to the Manchester University Department of Education of the Deaf, for fuller assessment and advice.

Section 29. Domestic Help

All patients receiving Home Help were advised that the service was temporary and intended for cases of illness or disability of a temporary character. Where permanent help was needed patients were encouraged to make private arrangements.

The larger number of patients needing assistance meant that all the Home Helps were fully occupied in dealing with current cases and new applications had to be considered in relation to the existing cases and to those on the waiting list. In a typical week some 450 patients received help, 400 of whom were old people or persons living alone.

Some applicants were found to qualify for help but had little or no entitlement to priority and remained at the bottom of the waiting list. A categorical refusal to help was made only on rare occasions. These cases, with a low degree of priority or none at all, were usually referred by unwilling or irresponsible relatives. In other cases services not within the scope of Section 29 were requested.

Home Helps are expected to carry out the ordinary day to day household duties, giving the same kind of attention as is normally provided in a home. Meals are prepared and cooked, the home kept clean, and any essential shopping done. Home Helps are not nurses and the scheme is not intended to provide a nursing or sitting-in service.

Some abuses of the service have come to light. Home Helps have been asked to undertake heavy cleaning work and in one case, to decorate the house. Others have acted as escorts to cases visiting hospitals for treatment. Home Helps are often asked to do what relatives refuse to do.

The Service needs constant supervision and the Home Help Organiser is fully occupied in dealing with the helps under her control and in seeing that satisfactory arrangements are made to provide help to the cases.

Of the 678 cases helped during 1964, 517 were provided with a free service while the remainder were variously assessed from a shilling or so a week to the full charge of 4/4d. per hour.

Section 51. Mental Health

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Committee responsible for service.*

See page 2.

(b) *Number and qualifications of staff employed in the Mental Health Service.*

See pages 3 and 4.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board mainly concerns the allocation of vacancies in hospitals for the mentally subnormal. At the end of the year 3 male and 1 female patient were awaiting urgent admission to hospital.

Co-ordination with Hospital Management Committees concerns the supervision of patients on licence or leave from mental hospitals and the furnishing of reports of

home circumstances. The Mental Welfare Officers work in liaison with the medical staff of St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon, who are consulted regularly and for whom visits are regularly made.

(d) Duties delegated to voluntary associations.

No duties are delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of staff.

There is no scheme for the training of staff within the Authority. Unqualified staff are encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available under paragraph 8 of the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services; Post-Entry Training and Financial Assistance.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) Under Section 28 National Health Service Act, 1946. Measures taken for prevention of mental illness, care and after care of the mentally ill and subnormal.

The greater part of the Mental Welfare Officers' work now comes under this heading. Social problems often affecting the whole family are encountered when homes are visited following a patient's admission to hospital.

Regular visiting of the patients in their homes is maintained to support them until they are re-established in the community and in employment.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend weekly at St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon for case conferences, prepare social reports, interview patients, and assist them with their many difficulties.

Care and after care is based on a good relationship between the Mental Welfare Officers, the patients, and their families, and this should be established as early as possible. It is therefore essential that there should be the closest co-operation between the hospitals and the local authority services especially over the notification of admission and discharge of patients.

(b) Under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

(i) Patients suffering from mental illness -

The work undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officers and the number of patients admitted compulsorily to hospital have increased considerably. Apart from the acute cases involving urgent admission, applications for compulsory admission were only used after every effort had been made to obtain the co-operation of the patient, and to effect informal admission.

The number of patients admitted compulsorily to hospital was 58 made up as follows:-

Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959	...	3
Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959	...	2
Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959	...	52
Section 60 Mental Health Act 1959	...	1

The number of patients admitted informally to hospital was 92.

(ii) Persons suffering from subnormality -

The number of persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority was 242.

I was notified to the Authority under the Education Act 1944.

(iii) Persons under Guardianship -

There are no persons suffering from subnormality under guardianship.

(iv) Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority.

WESTFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Westfield Training School was first occupied on the 24th September, 1962 and is sited on an area of approximately 2 acres on rising ground with fine views to the hills. The Building is of reinforced concrete construction, the slope of the land being utilised so that both floors are accessible from the ground thereby reducing physical problems of access in the case of handicapped persons.

Designed to accommodate 120 persons of all age groups, the basic accommodation provided consists of:-

Lower Ground Floor.

The Pottery and Woodwork Rooms and the Boiler House form part of the two storey wing, the remainder being the Clinic which serves as the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre for the local community as well as a Medical Centre for the Training School. The Clinic has a separate entrance but is connected internally to the main portion of the building.

Ground Floor.

The main teaching areas are accommodated on this floor. A general purpose Assembly Hall together with a Kitchen and Laundry Block is linked by the Entrance Hall to the Classroom Block which consists of:-

Two Mixed Nursery Classrooms,
Two Junior Classrooms, and
Two Senior Classrooms, the Junior and Senior providing separate accommodation for Males and Females.

Separate Cloakroom and Toilet facilities are provided, together with entrances to separate play areas for each age group.

The Supervisor's Room and Staff Room are also on this floor.

Grass and hard play areas have been provided and an area has been allocated for a kitchen garden and allotment.

There are 82 persons on the register of the Training School, divided into six

main groups as follows - Nursery Group (0-5 years) 19, Infant Group (5-8 years) 14, Junior Group (9-13 years) 11, Senior Group (14-16 years) 13, Adult Group (Female) 17 years and over) 13 and Adult Group (Male) (17 years and over) 12. In some cases the pupils are grouped according to their mental age.

These groups are engaged in various activities. The women and senior girls carry out cooking, dressmaking and laundry work and the men and senior boys are engaged in cleaning, gardening and woodwork. All those who are capable help in the kitchen and are given some domestic training. The work of the senior group has been directed with the view to transition to the domestic science unit in the case of the girls and the sheltered workshop in the case of the boys, the scheme for which is at present in preparation.

The men enjoy their recreation period in the grounds with cricket in summer and football in winter.

Speech training with the aid of a telephone installation designed for the purpose is very popular and adds considerably to the speech fluency of the children, making them less self conscious.

Pre-reading activities and number work are considerably helped by the instructional value of games. A few of the children are able to add figures in their heads. Art is making considerable progress, as are musical activities including the percussion band and singing.

During the summer an outing to Barry Island was arranged and the annual Christmas Party took place in December.

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART II

Section 3. Provision of Hospital and Specialist Services

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

This clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Welsh Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of pre-school and school children.

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a medical Officer of the Local Health Authority. It is the practice to send all cases in which a second opinion is considered desirable to the Prince of Wales Hospital, where also all X-rays are carried out. Hospital treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Rhydlafar, Cardiff.

Five physiotherapy sessions are held each week. Appliances and special shoes are obtained from the Prince of Wales Hospital, and shoes requiring special alterations are also sent there. Standard alterations to shoes are carried out locally by firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

	Children under 1	Children 1-4	Children 5-14	Total
Medical Officer's Session				
New Cases ...	51	402	428	881
Attendances ...	130	852	764	1,746
Physiotherapy Sessions				
New Cases ...	2	10	38	50
Attendances ...	35	410	540	985

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG CHILDREN ATTENDING ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total	Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total
Genu valgum ...	83	70	153	Congenital dislocation of hip ...	13	-	13
Pes planus ...	106	144	250	Malformations ...	4	1	5
Calcaneus valgus ...	88	99	187	Pes cavus ...	3	14	17
Genu varum ...	14	-	14	Spinal curvature	2	11	13
Metatarsus varus ...	36	23	59	Spasticity ...	3	2	5
Talipes ...	27	-	27				
Hammer toe ...	20	12	32				
Torticollis ...	18	1	19				
Painful heel ...	6	9	15				

457 children under 5 years of age and 438 children aged 5-14 were provided with alterations to shoes or with surgical appliances, making a total of 895.

AUXILIARY CLINIC

This Clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Regional Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of expectant and other mothers and children under 5 years of age.

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a medical officer of the Local Health Authority.

	Expectant Mothers	Other Mothers	Children under 5	Total
New Cases:				
Venereal ...	2	-	-	2
Non-venereal ...	43	24	7	47

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Total
Attendances ...	112	-	789	901

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG PERSONS ATTENDING AUXILIARY CLINICS

Cervical erosion ...	23	Cervical tear ...	3
Leucorrhoea ...	7	Syphilis ...	1
Cervicitis ...	9	Vulvovaginitis ...	1
Pruritus ...	7	Trichomonal Infection ...	5

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Mr. N.K. Barber, Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic Clinic for school children also saw 187 children under school age.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Mr. D.B. Sutton, Mr. J.L.D. Williams, and Mr. G.B. Leitch, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for school children, also saw 42 children under school age.

Registration of Nursing Homes

(Section 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936)

There are two Nursing Homes and two Maternity Homes within the area of the Local Health Authority. These Homes are inspected regularly

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

There are three Day Nurseries registered with the Local Health Authority under this Act. One Day Nursery has accommodation for 25 children, one for 20, and the other for 10.

Regular visits are made to these by a Health Visitor/School Nurse. At all times during 1964 they were found to be entirely satisfactory.

Epileptics and Spastics

EPILEPTICS.

There were 22 epileptics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, an increase of 3 compared with 1963. Of those registered, 15 were male and 7 were female, 3 were suffering from major epilepsy and 19 from minor epilepsy.

The distribution of the cases according to age is as follows:-

	0-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Minor Epilepsy	-	7	5	2	4	1	19

The position of the cases as regards employment is as follows:-

	Of pre-school or school age	In suitable employment	At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary	Unemployed	Adults in colonies or hospitals	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	1	-	1	1	3
Minor Epilepsy	1	4	-	12	2	19

SPASTICS.

There were 21 spastics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, the same as in 1963. There must however be many more who are not known to the Department and it is possible that the Department could provide some services to individual spastics if they came forward.

Blind Persons

There were 364 blind and partially sighted persons registered with the Welfare Department during the year, compared with 324 in 1963. Of those registered 249 were blind and 115 partially sighted.

79 persons were examined during the year. Of these 39 were found to be blind and 40 to be partially sighted.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	...	-
(ii) Number of cases in which -		
(a) Vision lost	...	-
(b) Vision impaired	...	-
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	-

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

No orders were obtained under the above section for 1964.

**SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

SCARLET FEVER.

29 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from scarlet fever during the year. Scarlet fever today is a mild illness and need give rise to no anxiety but it is not certain that the complications of scarlet fever, particularly rheumatic fever with its sequel of rheumatic heart disease and nephritis, are as diminished in importance as is the illness itself. It is still necessary to obtain medical advice in cases of scarlet fever and to carry out this advice.

WHOOPING COUGH.

88 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from whooping cough during the year. Whooping cough is the main cause of bronchiectasis (lung abscess) and one of the causes of bronchitis. It is preventable by immunisation and now that immunisation against whooping cough is given to babies along with immunisation against diphtheria it is hoped that the number of notifications will fall.

MEASLES.

211 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from measles during the year. Almost every child gets measles, usually before he goes to school, and as it is not a serious condition it is impossible to see why it is notifiable. In contrast rheumatic fever, which is the cause of rheumatic heart disease, is not notifiable although 7,021 people died of rheumatic heart disease in England and Wales in 1963.

DIPHTHERIA.

No notifications were received during the year.

DYSENTERY.

84 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from dysentery during the year. The majority of these cases were found in the course of routine investigation of persons who are showing no symptoms of intestinal disease. So far as Sonne dysentery at any rate is concerned the organism appears to be for the main part a commensal organism, that is to say an organism which occurs in the body without exerting any harmful effect.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

1 notification was received during the year.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA.

7 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from acute pneumonia during the year.

SMALL POX.

No notifications were received during the year.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

No notifications were received during the year.

TYPHOID FEVER.

No notifications were received during the year.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

No notifications were received during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

3 persons were notified by a doctor as suffering from erysipelas during the year.

FOOD POISONING.

9 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from food poisoning during the year. There were no family outbreaks. The 9 cases occurred singly, 2 due to infection by Salmonella Stanley, 2 due to infection by Salmonella Brandenburg and 1 each due to infection by Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella heidelberg, Salmonella dublin, Salmonella bredeney and Salmonella Typhimurium.

In no case was it possible to ascertain the food involved. The scatter of cases where more than one was caused by the same organism was random both in time and in place. So far as any conclusion could be drawn it was that the cases of food poisoning which occurred, were due to the importation of infection into the town from outside in small doses in food stuffs.

TUBERCULOSIS.

48 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from tuberculosis during the year. Tuberculosis is discussed in Section B of the Report (General Provision of Health Services for the Area), under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

2 persons were notified by a doctor as suffering from puerperal pyrexia during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No notifications were received during the year.

ANTHRAX.

No notifications were received during the year.

MALARIA.

1 notification was received during the year. The infection was contracted abroad.

There follows a table of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANNUAL RETURN

Age Group	Scarlet fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Menigo-coccal infection	
					Paralytic		Non-Paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	5	3	-	-
1 "	-	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	21	18	-	-	3	1	-	-
2 years	1	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	26	19	-	-	6	4	-	-
3 "	2	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	18	23	-	-	9	4	-	1
4 "	3	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	15	21	-	-	7	6	-	-
5-9 "	6	8	8	15	-	-	-	-	19	14	-	-	7	9	-	-
10-14 "	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
15-24 "	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages) ...	15	14	41	47	-	-	-	-	105	106	-	-	45	39	-	1

Age Groups	Acute Pneumonia		Small Pox		Acute encephalitis				Typhoid fever		Para-typhoid fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
					Infective		Post infectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15-44 years	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 and over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	5

Age Groups	Tuberculosis					
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-4 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	1	4	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	-	3	-	-	1	-
25-34 years	5	4	-	-	1	2
35-44 years	4	2	-	-	2	-
45-54 years	3	3	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	4	1	-	-	1	-
65-74 years	1	2	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	21	-	-	5	2

Other notifiable diseases	
M	F
Puerperal pyrexia	
-	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	
-	-
Anthrax	
-	-
Malaria	
-	1

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A.E. Guild, B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E. the Engineer and Manager of the Newport & South Monmouthshire Water Board for the following information.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the area.

Talybont water has been treated by lime treatment at the purification plant to obviate any risk of plumbo solvency. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to

TYPICAL CHEMICAL ANALYSES 1964

ensure that the correct dosage is applied, and periodical tests are carried out on the treated water to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report as regards any form of contamination

Bacteriological and Chemical analyses have been periodically taken on all sources of supply and from each treatment plant.

The results of these analyses are shown in the following table.

All results are expressed in parts per million except where otherwise stated

	Ynysfro	Pant-yreos	Wentwood	Taly-bont	Rogerstone Grange	Blaen Bran	White-mill
Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloudy	Slightly Cloudy
Taste	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Faint Brown
Colour	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.8	9.1	8.0
pH Value	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Chlorine	190	147	105	68	70	95	165
Total solid residue (dried at 180C)	1.0	2.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.0	17.0
Suspended Matter (dried at 105C)	6	14	16	8	13	9	11
Chlorine as chloride	0.005	0.028	0.030	0.010	0.026	0.062	0.052
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (Free ammonia expressed as N)	0.36	0.31	0.185	0.270	0.140	0.195	0.240
Albuminoid Nitrogen (Expressed as N)	0.30	0.88	1.26	0.19	1.52	0.14	1.92
Nitrate Nitrogen (Expressed as N)	0.010	0.025	0.012	0.008	0.002	0.012	0.009
Nitrite Nitrogen (Expressed as N)	156	129	78	35	49	66	124
Hardness (Total)	131	103	52	27	29	49	96
Hardness (Carbonate)	25	26	26	8	20	17	28
Hardness (Non Carbonate)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorption from Permanganate solution in 4 hours at 27C	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.85	0.10	0.2	2.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.0	2.4	3.8	4.0	11.0	Nil	2.0
Fluoride (expressed as F)	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SUPPLY.

<i>Number of Houses Supplied</i> - from Public Water Mains	...	31,395
- by means of Stand Pipes	...	Nil
<i>Population Supplied</i> - (within the area of the Borough)	...	107,590

NEWPORT RAINFALL

The following table showing average monthly and annual rainfall over the last 76 years and monthly and annual rainfall for 1964, at the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board's Friars Street works, may be of interest.

		<i>76 years average</i>	<i>1964</i>
January	...	4.11	.66
February	...	2.88	1.62
March	...	2.88	4.75
April	...	2.55	2.19
May	...	2.69	1.84
June	...	2.26	2.55
July	...	3.02	2.32
August	...	3.92	1.80
September	...	3.18	1.41
October	...	4.25	2.51
November	...	4.11	3.25
December	...	4.52	6.82
Whole Year	...	40.37	31.72

It will be seen that over the 76 year period the six driest months are February to July inclusive and the six wettest months are August to January inclusive. September however approximates more closely to the six driest months than to the five other wettest months so it would perhaps be better to say that there are seven comparatively dry months. February to July inclusive, and September, and five comparatively wet months, August and October to January inclusive. The variations between the amounts of rainfall in the various months over the 76 year period are so wide that large alterations over a long period would be needed to cause much change in the present pattern.

Over a number of years it can safely be said that most Februaries will be comparatively dry and most Augusts comparatively wet, but no prognostications can be made for any one year. 1964 proved to be a drier than average year. Nine months were drier than the 76 year average and three were wetter and the total rainfall for the year (31.72 inches) was 78.5 per cent of the 76 year average (40.37 inches). In the first half of the year four months were drier than the 76 year average and two were wetter and the total rainfall for the first half of the year (13.61 inches) was 78.3 per cent of the 76 year average (17.37 inches). Similarly, in the second half of the year five months were drier than the 76 year average and one was wetter and the total rainfall for the second half of the year (18.11 inches) was 78.7 per cent of the 76 year average (23.00 inches).

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Vermin:-

Number of houses found to be infested	...	136
Disinfested by the Department	...	136
Disinfested by occupiers under supervision of the Department	...	Nil

Houses infested with vermin are sprayed with liquid insecticides containing 5% D.D.T. and Pyrethrins.

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous, advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation and revisits are made by the Inspectors as necessary.

Further references to house inspection and insanitary property are to be found in the Chief Public Health Inspectors report.

RODENT CONTROL

Four rodent operators are employed full-time by the Corporation, two of whom are engaged on the maintenance baiting of sewers. The improvement brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population has been maintained.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year.

(a) SEWERS

No. of manholes inspected	...	3,490
" " " " poison baited	...	1,274
Quantity of bait laid (ozs)	...	8,260

(b) SURFACE

No. of visits to dwelling houses	...	2,184
" " " " business premises		215
" " " " local authority premises		495
Quantity of bait laid (ozs)	...	34,904
No. of drains tested	...	107
No. of drains defective	...	47
No. of rats found	...	208

(c) PORT

No. of rats found:-

(i) Ashore	...	-
(ii) On vessels	...	28
Total	-	<u>28</u>

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	187	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	418	210	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	13	9	-	-
Total -	443	406	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	1	-

PART VII OF THE ACT

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in send-in lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of Instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	9	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Summary of samples taken with results

A. FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOLLOWING ROUTINE SAMPLING.

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
MILK	74	245	3 abnormal but genuine. 2 deficient in solids not fat. (Formal Samples)	No action was required
DAIRY PRODUCTS (including Ice Cream)				
Ready Mix Ice Cream	1	-		
Skimmed Milk	1	-		
Skimmed Milk Powder	1	-		
Cream	-	1		
Ice Cream	21	-		
Margarine	1	1		
Tinned Evaporated Milk	1	-		
Full Cream Milk Powder	1	-		
MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS				
Corned Beef	4	-		
Crab	2	-		
Sausages, Beef	-	3		
Sausages, Pork	1	1		
Steak and Kidney Pie	3	-		

continued/

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS continued.				
Mixed Grill	1	-		
Tinned Stewed Steak	2	-		
Meat Pasty	1	-		
Cornish Pasty	2	-		
Meat Pie	1	-		
Pork Pie	2	-		
Pork Sausage Meat	1	-		
Anchovy Paste	1	-		
Canned Lambs Tongues	1	-		
WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS				
Beer	-	2		
Coffee	1	-		
Lemon Barley Water	2	-		
Whisky	9	6		
Orange Drink	1	-		
Bitter Lemon Drink	1	-		
Apple and Apricot Juice	1	-		
Ginger Beer and Shandy	1	-		
Fruity Lemonade	2	-		
Apricot Wine	1	-		
Peach Wine	1	-		
Ground Cocoa Powder	1	-		
Raw Cocoa Beans	2	-		
Roasted Cocoa Beans	1	-		
CEREALS AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS				
Biscuits	3	-		
Bread and Butter	-	1		
Cake Mix	-	2		
Cassia Buds	1	-		
Corianda Seed	1	-		
Energen Terms	1			
Fresh Cream Eclair	1	-		
Puddings	4	-		
Poppy Seeds	1	-		
Rum flavoured cake	2	-		
Sago	1	-		
Vegetable Flakes	1	-		
			Did not comply with declared protein value.	
			1 incorrectly labelled.	Advice given to Manufacturer.

continued/

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
JAMS, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES, DRIED FRUITS ETC.				
Honey	1	-	Pure technical infringement of labelling of food order.	Producers Advised
Jelly	-	1		
Marmalade	1	-		
Mixed Fruit	2	-		
Mince Meat	3	-	Ingredients in- correctly described.	Manufacturers advised
Liquid Apple	1	-		
Plum Chutney	1	-		
Syrup (flavoured)	3	-		
Cherry Brandy Dessert	1	-		
SALAD CREAM, SPICES, SAUCES, VINEGAR ETC.				
Chillie Powder	1	-		
Cyder Vinegar	1	-		
Gravy Browning	1	-		
Gravy Salt	1	-		
Iodised Celery Salt	1	-		
Lychees	1	-		
Sea Food Seasoning	1	-		
Season-all	1	-		
Vinegar	2	-		
DRUGS.				
Beecham's Powders	1	-	Labelled in- correctly due to misprint. Inhalent Genuine	Manufacturers advised, and printing error on label later corrected
Eye Lotion	1	-		
Fever and inflammation remedy	1	-		
Haemorrhoid Suppositories	1	-		
Health Salts	2	-	Incorrectly labelled. Infringement of Pharmacy & Medi- cines Act, 1941	Manufacturers advised re labelling
Inhalent	1	-		
Laxation Tablets	1	-		
Life Drops	1	-		

continued/

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
DRUGS.				
Linseed and Liquorice	1	-		
Slimming tablets	1	-		
Zinc Ointment	1	-		
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	2	-		
Glycerine, honey and oil of lemon	1	-		
Borax	1	-		
SWEETS.				
Bag of Sweets	1	-		
Cake Decorations	1	-		
Chocolate Bar	1	-		
Chocolate Block	1	-		
Chocolate Cigarettes	1	-		
Chocolate Eclairs	2	-		
Chocolate Liqueurs	1	-		
Chocolate Novelty	1	-		
Liquid Filled Chocolate	1	-		
Sweet Cigarettes	1	-		
Sweets contained in Christmas Stocking	1	-		
Twin Bar Crunch	1	-		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Meat Tenderizer	1	-		
Pecan Nuts	1	-		
Ground Nuts	2	-		
Baked Beans and Hamburger	1	-		
Nut Paste	1	-		
Soup	4	-		
Laver Bread	1	-		
Soup Cubes	1	-		
Olive Oil	1	-		
Pure Organo	1	-		
Milk Tops	1	-		

B. FOODSTUFFS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM PURCHASERS

1. NOT SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Bacon, Pre-packed	1	Unsound Condition	Warning letter to Retailer
Beef	1	Offensive Taste	No evidence, no action
Biscuit, Chocolate	1	Presence of live maggot	Warning letter to Reailer after intensive investigation
Bread	1	Mouldy	Supplier not known, no action
Bread, Brown	1	Dirty wrapper	Loaf wrapped in two wrappers, no offence therefore no action

continued/

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Complaint	Action taken
Chicken	1	Contained Maggots	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £5 plus costs.
Corned Beef	1	Alleged Decomposition	Insufficient evidence, no action
Cream Bun	1	Staple in Cream	No action taken. Insufficient proof of entry of staple.
Custard Slice	1	Foreign Body	Taken up with suppliers
Fish - Fillet of Hake.	1	Worms	Warning letter to Retailer
Ham	1	Decomposed	Retailer Fined - £10
Ham	1	Contained Maggots	Retailer Fined - £10
Ham, Boiled	1	Offensive Odour	No action - insufficient evidence
Lamb Chops		Dirty	No action - unable to substantiate place of origin of dirt
Lamb Chops		Alleged Unsound	No action - Satisfactory
Milk Bottles	6	1 Broken & Dirty	Insufficient evidence
		1 Contained Cement	Warning letter to bottler
		1 Contained Tin Foil Cap	" " " "
		1 Contained Glass	" " " "
		1 Contained Glass	Bottler Fined - £20
		1 Dirty	Warning Letter sent to Bottler
Pork Tenderloins		Offensive Odour	Unable to substantiate unsoundness at time of sale
Sausage Roll	1	Unfit for Consumption	Insufficient evidence for legal action but matter taken up with manufacturers who took action to prevent similar occurrence
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	Unsound	Warning letter to retailer
Stewed Beef		Contained Cow-Hide	Warning letter to Manufacturer
Stewed Steak		Not Fresh	Submitted to Public Health Laboratory. Proved Genuine
S.M.A. Powder		Contained Metal	Proved to be piece of solder from tin in which packed. Replaced by Manufacturer

continued/

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Complaint	Action taken
Tomatoes, Tin of	1	Contained alleged Grub	As the can had been opened and the contents heated and served, no action was possible.

2. SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuff	No. sub- mitted	Complaint	Action taken
Apple Pie	1	Mouldy	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £15
Beecham Powder	1	Suspect Quality	Proved Genuine
Bread	11	1 Oily Dough 1 Fibrous Foreign Body 1 Contained Screw 1 Contained Insect 1 Contained Insect 1 Dirty Patch on side 1 Mouldy 1 Mouldy 1 Mouldy 1 Mouldy 1 Discolouration 1 Contained Foreign Body	Warning letter to Baker No action - insufficient evidence Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £5 Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £15 Warning letter to Retailer Proved Genuine Baker Prosecuted - Fined £5 £5.5s.0d. costs. Case Dismissed. No Evidence to show loaf mouldy at time of sale. Retailer Prosecuted. Fined £10 Warning Letter to Retailer Proved Genuine No action - insufficient evidence for legal proceedings
Cakes	2	1 Mouldy 1 Mouldy	Proved Genuine Manufacturer prosecuted. Fined £5
Cheese	2	1 Contained Wax 1 Contained House Fly	Warning letter to Retailer. Warning letter to Retailer.
Chocolate Eclair	1	Contained Fly	Retailer pleaded warrantry, time lapse too great to proceed against producer
Chocolate Rolls		Rancid	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £10
Crab, tin of	1	Submitted to Chepstow U.D.C. Public Analyst. Unfit as tin was too long in storage	Further samples from the same source were taken. One submitted for analysis proved genuine
Cream Cheese		Mouldy	Warning letter to retailer

continued/

Description of Foodstuff	No. sub-mitted	Complaint	Action taken
Corned Beef	4	1 Contained Fly 1 Mouldy 1 Mouldy 1 Discoloured	Due to circumstances, no action. Warning letter to Retailer Warning letter to Importers Warning letter sent to Retailer
Crumpets		Mouldy	Warning letter to Retailer
Dried Fruit		Maggot infestation	Warning letter to Retailer
Ice Square	1	Mouldy	Warning letter to manufacturer
Lambs Tongue		Offensive Odour	No action taken but Retailer withdrew all stock.
Lemonade	1	Unusual Odour	Proved Genuine
Milk	3	1 Contained Grub 1 Contained Caustics 1 Contained Larva of Dryosiphilia	Warning letter to Bottler " " " " " " " "
Peas, tin of	1	Offensive Taste	Proved Genuine
Pasty	1	Mouldy	Insufficient Evidence for legal action, but warning letter sent to Retailer.
Pie, Mince	1	Containing Wasp	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £8
Pie, Steak and Kidney	1	Mouldy	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £20
Pie, Pork	1	Mouldy	Insufficient evidence for legal action
Pork, pressed		Bitter Taste	Warning letter to Retailer
Pudding, Orange	1	Mouldy	Warning letter to Retailer
Raspberry Cake	1	Mouldy	Warning letter to Retailer
Rice Pudding	1	Contained Spider	Insufficient evidence
S.M.A. Powder		Black specks	Proved Genuine
Sponge Cake	1	Mouldy	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £5
Salmon	1	Contained alleged foreign body	Proved genuine - no action necessary
Stewed Steak (Tinned)	1	Unpleasant Odour	Proved Genuine - no action necessary

Grand Total	Informal	Formal	Total
Number of samples submitted to Public Analyst	279	261	540
Number found genuine ...	231	261	492
Number found adulterated ...	48	-	48
Percentage adulterated ...	17.57	-	17.57

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LAW

Prosecutions under	Commodity	Result
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2(1)	Apple Tart	Manufacturer fined £15 for selling food (i.e. an apple tart) which was not of the quality demanded by the purchaser inasmuch as it was Mouldy.
- ditto -	Chocolate Rolls	Retailers fined £10 for selling a carton of 6 Chocolate Rolls, some of which were rancid.
- ditto -	Sausage Rolls	Manufacturers fined £10 for selling sausage rolls containing mould.
- ditto -	Pork Pie	Retailer fined £8 for selling a pork pie which contained mould.
- ditto	Ham	Retailer fined £10 for selling sliced gammon ham containing maggots.
- ditto -	Ham	Retailer fined £10 for selling sliced gammon ham containing maggots.
- ditto -	Bread	Retailer fined £5 for selling a loaf of bread which contained a screw.
- ditto -	Bread	Retailer fined £10 for selling a loaf of bread which contained mould.
- ditto -	Pork Pie	Retailer fined £5 for selling a Pork Pie which contained mould.
- ditto -	Beef Skinless Sausages	Retailer fined £20 for selling a pack of 8 Skinless Beef Sausages which were unfit for human consumption.

continued/-

Prosecutions under	Commodity	Result
Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 8(1)(a)	Steak and Kidney Pie	Retailer fined £20 for selling a steak and kidney pie which contained mould.
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959 Reg. 26(i)	Milk Bottle	Bottlers fined £20 for failing to ensure that a milk bottle immediately before use, was in a state of thorough cleanli- ness, inasmuch as that it contained particles of glass.
Food and Drugs Act 1955	Sponge Cake	Retailers fined £5 for selling a sponge cake which contained mould.
- ditto -	Bread	Manufacturers fined £15 for selling a loaf of bread which contained a fly.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 185 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 23 samples proved to be unsatisfactory.

Designation of Milk	No. of samples taken	Results of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	107	100	7
Sterilized ...	32	32	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	10	6	4
" " (Raw)	36	24	12
	185	162	23

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

78 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation test to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli. Four guinea pigs died and as a result the tests on 4 samples were inconclusive whilst the remaining 74 samples all gave negative results to tuberculosis.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1959.

41 samples were examined during the year. Of these 31 were regarded as satisfactory, but 10 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959.

21 samples (all informal) were taken during the year. All proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION.

6,222 inspections and visits have been made to some twenty different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale.

SHELL FISH.

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1964 was 41,674 including 3,398 beasts, 408 calves, 9,000 pigs, 28,868 sheep and lambs compared with 44,711 for the year 1963.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

22,952 pigs were slaughtered at the bacon factory situated at Maesglas.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1964

Introduction.

The year was an important one in the field of environmental health for it marked the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 which provided after many years of deliberation and discussion, for standards of health, safety and welfare for the very large body of workers employed in offices and shops. Information relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this new legislation is given later in this report.

Of the new legislation passed during the year the following is a summary of the provisions of those statutes bearing on the work of the public health inspectorate.

Housing Act, 1964.

This Act provided for the compulsory improvement of dwellings (with the aid of grants) both on an area basis and individually. It also provides for the strengthening of local authorities' powers in relation to houses in multiple occupation - particularly in relation to the recovery of expenses when works are carried out in default. It also empowers the Courts to impose penalties for failure to execute works.

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

An Act providing for the registration by local authorities from 1st April, 1965, of all Scrap Metal dealers in their areas and of the maintenance of a Register of all persons carrying on the business of a Scrap Metal Dealer (including itinerant collectors).

The Riding Establishments Act, 1964.

This Act requires the proprietors of all riding establishments to be licenced

by the local authority.

The Meat (Treatment) Regulations, 1964.

These regulations make it an offence to sell, consign or deliver any raw and unprocessed meat intended for sale for human consumption which contains certain added substances.

With the additional work devolving on the Public Health Inspectorate (particularly in relation to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act) it was hoped that the staff would be restored to full establishment. However, it was only possible to fill two of the three vacancies during the year - one of those vacancies being filled by one of our own pupils who qualified in July.

The investigation and remedying of complaints together with meat and food inspection still absorbs a considerable amount of the time of the Public Health Inspectors although it is becoming increasingly necessary to devote more time to surveys associated with the application of new legislation or the development of the town.

2,787 complaints were investigated covering a wide field but most related to Housing conditions, food, atmospheric pollution, noise, drainage and pests, subjects referred to individually later in this Report.

1,654 sanitary defects were remedied during the year, details of which are indicated in the adjoining table.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC., COMPARING THE YEARS 1963 AND 1964	1963	1964
<u>Exterior</u>		
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	17	15
Roofs repaired or renewed	123	115
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters renewed or repaired	100	126
Walls - rebuilt or repaired	23	25
rendered for the prevention of dampness	21	6
external plastering repaired	13	13
damp proof courses inserted	10	61
Outbuildings repaired	-	1
Yards, passages, etc., paved or repaired	10	21
<u>Interior</u>		
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	37	36
Floors renewed or repaired	38	35
Floors ventilated	1	2
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	25	20
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	42	39
Internal plastering (Ceilings) repaired or replastered	39	31
Lighting or Ventilation of rooms improved	1	-
Staircases repaired	2	6
Staircases Renewed	-	2
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	60	63
Window cords renewed	37	40
<u>Drainage</u>		
New drains constructed	1	3
Drains cleansed	365	393
Drains reconstructed	17	13
Drains repaired	49	70
Drains tested: (Smoke)	102	76
Gullies cleansed	-	27
Gullies fixed	9	11
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	17	36
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	-	2
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or repaired	1	2
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	36	18
Sink troughs provided	1	4
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	11	12
<u>Water Closets</u>		
Additional water closets provided	-	1
Water closet buildings repaired	15	15
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	13	15
Lighting and ventilation of water closet improved	4	2
Water closets reconstructed	2	1
Joint to water closet pan repaired	-	2
Water closet pans cleansed	2	9
New water closet pans and traps fixed	42	26
Flushing apparatus provided	5	7
Flushing apparatus repaired	43	35

continued/

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC. COMPARING THE YEARS 1963 AND 1964		1963	1964
<u>Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated</u>			
Accumulations removed		32	42
Animals, nuisances from abated		2	1
Overcrowding abated		2	2
Water supply provided		2	5
Water taps or pipes repaired		34	19
Other repairs and nuisances abated		163	150
TOTALS	-	1,572	1,654

HOUSING

CLEARANCE AREAS.

The Granville Square (No. 1) Clearance Area. (Comprising Nos. 11-14 Granville Square) was the subject of a Clearance Order confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and became operative on 22nd May, 1964.

Kingsway, Emlyn Street and Canal Parade Clearance Areas.

Following a report to the Housing Committee on 18th February that the houses in the areas were unfit for human habitation the following areas were declared to be Clearance areas:-

- (a) Clearance Area No. 1 - Comprising Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 Kingsway and Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 Emlyn Street.
- (b) Clearance Area No. 2 - Nos. 37-49 (Inclusive) Canal Parade.
- (c) Clearance Area No. 3 - Nos. 50 - 53 (Inclusive) Canal Parade.

Total - 34 Houses.

Properties in Clearance Areas Nos. 2 and 3 and part of Clearance Area No.1, (i.e. No. 2 Kingsway and Nos. 13-16 Emlyn Street) together with other properties were subsequently made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order which was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government together with a Clearance Order in respect of the remaining houses in Clearance Area No. 1 (i.e. 4-16 Kingsway and Nos. 17-21 Emlyn Street).

Objections were received by the Minister against the making of the orders and a local Public Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry (Miss D.R. Lane, A.R.I.C.S.) on 24th November, 1964.

The only objection against the declaration of the houses as being unfit was made on behalf of the owner/occupier of No. 46 Canal Parade. Applications for well maintained

payments in respect of certain of the houses were also considered by the Ministry Inspector.

The Ministers decision on the Orders had not been made known by the end of the year.

North Street Clearance Areas.

Houses in the following areas were made the subject of a Clearance Order which was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation on 5th November, 1964.

North Street Clearance Area No. 1.

Comprising Nos. 52-57 (Inclusive) North Street and No. 1 Pump Street.

North Street Clearance Area No. 2.

Comprising Nos. 42-50 (Inclusive) North Street.

Total - 16 Houses.

HOUSING SURVEY.

With the inspection of a further 631 houses the survey of the Pillgwenlly area of the town, carried out in connection with the Council's Policy on Improvement Grants and Mortgage Loans, was completed during the year.

The survey revealed that of the 1,686 houses in the area, 341 were unfit for human habitation, 228 of which were in sufficiently large groups to be dealt with as 14 Clearance Areas. 13 of the remaining unfit houses were already the subject of operative Demolition Orders or Closing Orders.

The findings of the survey were the subject of a report to the Council in which recommendations were made to deal with the unfit houses and to re-develop the Pillgwenlly main areas.

Although the recommendations were not accepted by the Council, a special Committee was set up to investigate the problem arising from the findings of the survey and to report back their recommendations to the Council.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Action under the Housing Act, 1957 resulted in four Demolition Orders and twenty eight Closing Orders being made. Four Closing Orders were revoked after the houses had been made fit for human habitation.

Twenty one families comprising sixty six persons were re-housed by the Council.

HOUSES REPAIRED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

931 houses were repaired, 282 by the Corporation either in default or at the owners request. Repairs carried out to roofs numbered 115 and 61 damp proof courses

were inserted. It was necessary to serve 659 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 in connection with these repairs.

Following non-compliance with Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act 1936, it was necessary to apply to the Magistrates for Nuisance Orders in two cases with the following results.

28 Days Order ...	- 1
28 Days Order plus costs	- 1

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION - HOUSING ACTS 1961 AND 1964.

During the year action was taken to deal with unsatisfactory conditions in further houses which became known as being in multiple occupation. In some cases informal approaches to owners resulted in additional facilities being installed and overcrowding abated.

It was necessary, however, to serve 6 Statutory Notices (1 under Section 15 requiring additional facilities, 3 under Section 16 requiring provision of means of escape in case of fire and 2 under Section 19 limiting the number of individuals permitted to occupy the houses).

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one registered Common Lodging House within the Borough with accommodation for 30 lodgers.

7 visits were made to these premises to ensure that they were maintained in accordance with the Byelaws.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are four Seamen's Lodging Houses with accommodation for 74 seamen, registered with the Council under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Twenty-six visits were made to these premises during the year and informal action only was necessary to ensure that a satisfactory standard was maintained.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are two small sites licensed under the Caravan and Control of Development Act, 1960, accommodating 25 and 8 caravans respectively. They are well maintained and managed.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year, applications were received from owners and tenants under the Housing and Rent Act Regulations, as listed below:-

Part I - Applications for certificates of disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for certificates	2
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil

(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates -	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(b) in respect of all defects	-
(4) Number of Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5) Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority under provision to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	1

Part II - Applications for cancellation of certificates.

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

148 houses were inspected to ascertain the estimated life of each property in connection with applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the register maintained by the department stood at 1,683 at the end of the year and consisted of:-

Bakehouses	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	108
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	66
Fish and Fruit	...	...	178
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	24
Ice Cream	...	...	362
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	469
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	87
Miscellaneous	...	...	370
			<u>1,683</u>

ninety-four of which are registered under Section 33 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1934, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for the purpose of sale).

A total of 5,638 visits (as shown in the table below) were made by your officers in connection with the inspection and supervision of the preparation, handling and storage of food.

Premises	Visits	Re-visits
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors ...	165	9
Bakehouses ...	36	13
Butchers' Premises ...	495	68
Cattle Market ...	34	22
Cooked Meat Shops ...	32	-
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	62	6
Fried Fish Shops ...	39	13
Food vehicle and Meat in Transit ...	122	1
Ice Cream Premises and vehicles ...	117	14
Provision Market ...	128	7
Provision Shops and Stores ...	1,269	205
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	280	58
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	308	1,000
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	294	390
Other Food Stores ...	149	30
Merchandise Marks Act ...	49	2
Works and School Canteens ...	139	17
Wholesale Meat Depots ...	65	-
	3,783	1,855

The continued enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, has resulted generally in the improved standards in all food premises being maintained.

It was necessary to take proceedings against the owner of a restaurant for non-compliance with the Regulations and the Magistrates imposed a total fine of £20 in respect of contraventions of Regulations 6(i), 14(i), 16(i), 16(iii), 20 and 23(i).

These premises were subsequently closed as also was a pie factory whose proprietor found it impossible to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

In the case of all new or altered food premises, detailed plans were passed to this department for examination and comment at the time of submission to the Council and as a result compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was discussed with the firms concerned and many amendments and improvements were incorporated to satisfy our requirements.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

261 Formal and 279 Informal Samples of a wide variety of foods and drugs were taken and submitted for analysis by your Inspectors during the year. Details of these samples, the results of the analyses and of action taken on unsatisfactory samples are contained in the tables on pages 66-69 of this Report.

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

There was a considerable increase in the number of complaints lodged by members of the public (71 as against 34 in 1963 and 31 in 1962) relating to foodstuffs purchased by them.

Many of the complaints were of mould growth on meat pies and investigations established in a good many cases that the contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act were due to inadequate arrangements for proper stock rotation and unsatisfactory storage of the foodstuffs on retailers premises.

The substantial increase in this type of complaint caused the Health Committee much concern and with their approval a set of Practice Notes entitled "Guidance to Retailers on care in the storage and handling of Meat Pies" was prepared and circulated to all relevant food retailers. This written advice was backed up by visits by the District Public Health Inspector.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of fourteen of the complaints, resulting in fourteen convictions with fines totalling £163.

Details of the complaints and of the action in each case are set out on pages 69-73 of this Report.

MEAT INSPECTION.

This important and exacting duty continued to occupy a considerable proportion of your inspectors' time both at the Public Abattoir and the Bacon Factory of Pitchford and Miles Ltd.

41,674 animals were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir and 22,952 pigs at the Bacon Factory. Details of the animals inspected and the amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption are shown in the following tables:-

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Total
Beasts	3,398	-	3,398
Calves	408	-	408
Pigs	9,000	22,952	31,952
Sheep and Lambs	28,868	-	28,868
	41,674	22,952	64,626

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	23,198	-	5,764	28,962
Pork	3,590	12,409	3,127	19,126
Mutton and Lamb	6,055	-	815	6,870
	32,843	12,409	9,706	54,958

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

Reason	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Bruising	2	-	-	7	9
Emaciation	1	-	3	23	27
Fever	-	-	1	3	4
Immaturity	-	1	-	-	1
Jaundice	-	-	1	-	1
Metritis, septic	1	-	-	-	1
Moribund	-	1	1	2	4
Oedema	6	1	10	24	41
Peritonitis, acute	1	-	5	-	6
Pneumonia, acute septic	1	-	3	-	4
Pyæmia	-	1	6	-	7
Septicaemia	1	7	-	5	13
Pleurisy	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis, generalised	-	-	2	-	2
Uraemia	2	-	-	-	2
	15	11	32	65	123

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	3,398	408	22,952	28,868	-	-
Number inspected	3,398	408	22,952	28,868	-	-
<u>All diseases</u> (except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis. Whole carcasses condemned)	15	11	30	65	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,164	17	5,435	1,446	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	34.25	4.16	23.68	5.01	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	-	-	-

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED (continued).

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Horses
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	90	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.00	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	3	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

In the case of whole carcasses, the diseases or conditions giving rise to the necessity for condemnation are shown.

The most significant change in meat inspection in recent years has been the virtual disappearance of Bovine Tuberculosis as a disease to be found on post mortem inspection, due to the eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In 1949 over 20% of the cattle inspected in Newport showed evidence of Tuberculosis in some part or organ whereas in 1964 the incidence was only 0.11.

1,728 lbs. of Pork were exported during the year and the special Certificate relating to fitness for human consumption was provided.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

In addition to the meat condemned at the Public Abattoir and the Bacon Factory, the undermentioned foods were also found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed by the Local Authority.

Description	Amount in lbs. condemned due to		Premises
	Damage	Decomposition	
Fish	-	1,336	Private
Other Foods	3,108	1,887	"
Tinned Foods	921	15,550	"
	4,029	18,773	

MILK.

There are 24 dairies (including one pasteurising plant) registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.

319 Formal and Informal samples were taken for the purpose of chemical analysis and 1 was found not to satisfy the standard set by the Sale of Milk Regulations. The action taken is indicated on pages 66-69.

185 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and all conformed with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

ICE CREAM.

There are 362 ice cream premises in the Borough (6 manufacturers/retailers and 356 retailers).

21 samples were taken for the purposes of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959, all of which were satisfactory.

41 samples were taken for bacteriological examination for the purposes of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. The results were as follows:-

<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
26	5	3	7

In the case of samples in Grades III and IV the conditions of manufacture and storage were investigated and follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL - SURFACE.

The following extracts from Form PDP/64 as supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food summarises the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) L.A.	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
I	No. of properties in Authority's District	190	31,395	5,211	36,796	10
II	Total No. of <u>properties inspected</u> as a result of <u>notification</u> .	51	505	137	693	-
	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	21	420	104	545	-
	Ship Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	10	28	21	59	-
III	Total no. of <u>properties inspected</u> in the course of <u>survey under the Act</u>	-	970	270	1,240	-
	No. of such <u>properties</u> found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor)</u>	-	52	9	61	-
	Ship Rat <u>Major)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse <u>Major)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
IV	Total no. of <u>properties otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	10	19	5	34	-
	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor)</u>	9	18	5	32	-
	Ship Rat <u>Major)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse <u>Major)</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor)</u>					
V	Total inspections carried out - incl. reinspections	495	2,184	915	3,594	-
VI	No. of <u>infested properties</u> (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.	42	518	140	700	-

Free treatments were carried out to eradicate the infestations in the 420 private dwellings affected.

Business firms whose premises were infested with rats or mice continued to avail themselves of the services of the department on a chargeable basis during the year.

In the case of 47 premises, the drains were found to be defective and in many of these rats were found to be coming from the sewers. Appropriate action was taken to ensure that the necessary repairs to the drainage systems were carried out and future infestations from this source prevented.

201 dead rats were found in the course of the surface treatments carried out.

RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS.

As indicated above surface infestation is closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason 1,274 of the manholes on the main sewerage system were baited with the following results:-

No. showing complete take:	204
No. showing partial take:	464
No. showing no take:	606

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The wide variety of complaints of smoke nuisances is indicated by the following selection from those investigated during the year.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1. Tyre Depot	Black smoke from burning of old tyres	Practice discontinued.
2. Scrap Iron and Metal Merchants	Smoke and smuts from large scale burning of disused railway carriages	Warning letter sent following report to Health Committee. Burning subsequently carried out when wind direction favourable.
3. Timber Yard	Black smoke and smuts from burning of wood shavings	Proceedings taken in Magistrates' Court in respect of Smoke Nuisance - undertaking given by defendants to dispose of the shavings other than by burning in future.
4. New Housing Site	Black smoke from tree burning	Practice discontinued

This process gave rise to gross atmospheric pollution subsequently but as no nuisance was caused no action could be taken under the Clean Air Act, 1956, as the smoke was not emitted from a chimney.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
5. Hospital	Smuts from new boiler installation	Representation made - boiler undertest - problem solved once under normal load conditions.
6. Car dismantling Yard	Smoke from burning upholstery	Warning letter sent.
7. Bingo Club	Smuts from burning paper	Approved incinerator installed.
8. Metal Recovery Works	Black smoke from burning of scrap cable	Representation made to H.M. Alkali Inspector as process "scheduled" under Alkali Works Order - Special plant to be installed.
9. Iron Foundry	Deposits from pulverised fuel fired furnaces	Representation made to firm - conversion of furnaces to oil firing agreed to take place over a period.

NUISANCES FROM WORKS SCHEDULED UNDER THE ALKALI WORKS REGULATION ACT.

Following the failure due to corrosive action of the Venturi Scrubbing equipment installed to arrest the fumes from the Aluminium Smelting Works, discussions took place with the District Alkali Inspector, the management and specialist firms.

As a result it was agreed that the whole plant should be dismantled, returned to manufacturers and lined with a coating of P.V.C. in an endeavour to combat the corrosion.

The plant had not been re-assembled by the end of the year.

Fumes from a chemical works affecting workmen in a nearby factory were found to be due to the sudden shut down of an oil additive plant, preventing normal arrestment plant from operating effectively. Action was taken in an endeavour to prevent a similar occurrence.

Breakdowns at the Spencer Steelworks giving rise to the discharge of iron oxide to atmosphere were less frequent than in previous years so far as their affect on the Borough was concerned.

After one such breakdown, special assembly rigging for the 12 ton 1000 H.P. Motor on the induced draught fan in the steel plant was erected to enable a quicker change of motors when necessary in future.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Tables set out below indicate the levels of pollution from smoke and sulphur dioxide in the different types of area in the Town, nameley:-

Station 1 Hartridge School

Low Density residential area - Post War Development.

Station 2 Central Fire Station

Town Centre - subject to affect of high traffic density.

Station 3 Alexandra School

High Density Residential Area - Old Terraced Houses.

Comparison can also be made with previous years.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS.

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL				C. F. S.			ALEXANDRA SCHOOL		
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
January	97	90	145	67	111	197	74	-	221	97
February	103	78	124	53	-	139	76	-	209	91
March	72	76	66	65	-	146	90	-	129	114
April	40	62	54	71	-	60	96	-	58	99
May	49	45	21	28	-	44	62	-	41	58
June	37	37	19	23	49	43	36	59	40	52
July	35	28	12	47	50	38	55	59	37	63
August	21	29	18	32	40	35	43	52	44	44
September	34	33	33	36	59	47	49	68	53	45
October	61	94	38	49	88	57	68	112	59	55
November	84	101	43	65	176	62	73	161	81	77
December	84	95	74	73	160	90	93	174	124	112

Concentration of Smoke in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL				C. F. S.			ALEXANDRA SCHOOL		
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
January	50	45	63	54	55	141	142	-	207	222
February	50	37	73	53	-	177	142	-	193	150
March	60	46	29	33	-	72	75	-	85	133
April	30	23	26	19	-	80	47	-	55	71
May	24	19	10	18	-	47	33	-	39	35
June	23	13	16	19	44	60	50	36	44	70
July	18	20	8	16	50	53	37	38	36	25
August	11	13	12	20	32	52	41	36	37	31
September	25	22	27	28	50	77	44	71	79	52
October	33	43	30	67	67	78	69	119	74	52
November	66	50	33	50	103	74	108	152	126	110
December	83	57	64	88	104	164	130	148	192	202

NOISE ABATEMENT.

The following are some of the sources of noise which gave rise to complaints:-

Road Drills
Vehicle Repair Workshops
Demolition Work
Electric Motors on Refrigerator Compressor
Power Station Steam Exhausts
Concrete Block Stacking Vehicle
Scrap Metal Dealers Yard.

The investigation of noise complaints is often prolonged, particularly when the noises are intermittent and relate to activities carried on at night-time.

In some cases a complete solution is possible - as with the Refrigerator Compressor where a sealed unit was fitted. However, informal action in all cases resulted in the reduction of noise to a level below that regarded as a statutory nuisance.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK.

The following work was carried out during the year:-

	General	Tuberculosis	Vermin	Total
Premises treated	264	26	136	426
Rooms treated	660	38	465	1,163
Articles treated	1,936	173	2,061	4,170
Articles destroyed	13	-	-	13

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the Borough where filling materials are manufactured and only one premises was using filling materials to make up new articles.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year 21 samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (3 Formal and 18 Informal) were taken from wholesale and retail premises and submitted for analysis. All proved to be in accordance with statutory statements and the registers and other records kept on the premises were found to comply with the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1935.

64 Licences were issued to occupiers of premises selling Part II Poisons. (3 new Licences and 61 Renewals.)

Periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

4 Premises (including one market stall) are licensed to keep pet animals, at the the beginning of the year but following representations concerning unsatisfactory conditions one premises was closed during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

51 visits were made to butchers, greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and other food premises to ensure the proper marking of imported meat, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs in shell, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, butter, dead poultry, bacon and ham.

Verbal warnings were given on a number of occasions to protect the consumer but no formal action proved necessary.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

The number of Hairdressers registered under Section 89 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1954 at the end of the year was:-

Ladies Hairdressers	109
Gentlemens Hairdressers	48

Periodical inspections were carried out to ensure that all these premises continued to satisfy the requirements of the Byelaws.

OFFICES AND SHOPS.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, intended to provide the office and shop workers with the standards of safety, health and welfare enjoyed for many years by factory workers, came into operation on 1st May, although most of its provisions did not become effective until the latter part of the year.

In the first few months the endeavours of the inspectorate were directed to ensuring that all employers affected by the Act became aware of its provisions and of the initial requirement to register with the local authority. Although some national publicity had been given to the provisions of the Act, a concerted effort proved necessary to ensure the registration of affected premises.

By the end of the year 1,145 premises had been registered and a total of 8,738 persons (3,316 males and 5,422 females) were employed in those premises, of these 2,707 were employed in offices and 6,031 in shops (including wholesale depots and warehouses, catering establishments, canteens and fuel storage depots.)

Following the drive to ensure registration of affected premises, priority was given to the systematic inspection of those premises in the town centre, to see whether the provisions of the Act were met and if not to require the person responsible to carry out the necessary improvements or alterations or make the necessary additional facilities available to the staff.

Immediate attention was given to specific complaints from persons working in registered premises, although such complaints were few.

By the end of the year 1964 premises had been subject to a general inspection under the Act and the following table indicates the total number of various individual contraventions found in the course of those inspections in respect of which 120 notices were served.

<i>Section of the Act</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>No. of Contraventions</i>
4	Cleanliness	7
5	Overcrowding	1
6	(a) Temperature	5
	(b) Thermometer	72
7	Ventilation	3
8	Lighting	2
9	Sanitary Conveniences	45
10	Washing facilities	53
11	Drinking Water	2
12	Clothing Accommodation	7
13	Sitting Facilities - Shops	5
14	Sedentary Workers - Seats	1
15	Eating Facilities	3
16	Condition of Floors, Passages and Stairs	8
17	Fencing of dangerous machinery	1
24	First Aid Box	61
		<u>276</u>

I take this opportunity of thanking the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

R.G. COSLETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

During the year which is being considered there was a considerable expansion in legislation pertinent to the work of the Public Analyst, and it may be of interest to consider this first, together with some official reports and recommendations which have a bearing on the work.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963 came into operation on 1st January 1964 and requires examination of samples of liquid egg to ensure that the samples have been adequately pasteurised.

The Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964 also came into operation in January 1964, and prohibit the sale of raw and unprocessed meat which contains ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, nicotinic acid and nicotinamide.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued Proposals for Regulations for Canned Meats etc. which briefly recommend that Meat Pies should contain not less than 25% meat, Pasties (Cornish or Forfar Bridies) should contain not less than 12.5% meat, whilst Canned Meats should contain at least 95% meat, Canned Minced Meat 90%, Canned Meat with jelly and gravy 80%, Canned Meat with Cereal 80%, Meat Loaf 65%. Other products labelled as containing meat should have a minimum of 25% meat.

The Soft Drinks Regulations 1964 will be fully operative by 2nd June 1965 and substantially increase the amount of sugar and decrease the amount of saccharin permitted, whilst the presence of artificial sweeteners must now be declared.

The Dried Milk Regulations 1964 became operative in March 1965 and prescribe percentages of fat which should be present in dried three quarter cream milk, dried half cream milk, dried quarter cream milk, and dried partially skimmed milk whilst reducing the permitted maximum fat content of a dried skimmed milk.

The Mineral Hydrocarbon in Food Regulations 1964 came into operation in August 1964 and prescribe standards of purity for all hydrocarbons used in food now permitted to seal eggs, to be included in the rind of whole pressed cheese, used for glazing sugar, confectionery etc.

The Therapeutic Substances (Preservation of Raw Fish) Regulations 1964 came into operation in July 1964 and permit raw fish (not shell fish) to contain not more than 5 parts per million of tetracyclines as a preservative.

In addition a M.A.F.F. Circular FSH15/64 of 19th August 1964 required Foods and Drugs authorities to submit samples of ex-farm milk for examination for the presence of penicillin or other antibiotics.

The above work is of some importance, and applies also to imported foods which may be submitted to me in my capacity as Public Analyst to the Port Health Authority.

Having considered some of the recent changes in legislation it is time to describe the actual work done in terms of samples examined, as I have done in previous years.

A total of 540 samples was received, made up of 261 Formal and 279 Informal samples.

MILK.

314 samples of milk were taken, three samples being low in solids not fat, but freezing point tests showed this to be due to abnormal composition.

The average composition of the milk samples was satisfactory, giving results as under:-

3.98% FAT, 8.86% SOLIDS NOT FAT, 12.84% TOTAL SOLIDS.

Five milk bottles were examined for contamination which was proved, the contaminants being detergent (1 bottle), dried milk and algae growing on the residue (2), insect larvae (1) and fly larvae (1). Suitable action was taken under the Foods and Drugs Act or the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

In addition to the above, nine samples of milk were examined for penicillin under Circular FSH 15/64. No sample contained penicillin in detectable quantities.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, INCLUDING ICE CREAM, ICE LOLLIES ETC.

35 samples of ice cream, margarine, cream, cheese, evaporated and dried milk etc. were received during the year, and these were all satisfactory, except for a sample of dried milk powder which contained dark hard particles consisting of mould and mould spores, a sample of cream cheese was unfit for consumption due to mould and one sample of cheese contained a fly, whilst a further sample of cheese contained a plug of wax, evidently used for filling the hole left when the cheese had been examined in the Country of origin.

MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AND PASTES.

35 samples of tinned meats, sausages, pies and tinned fish were examined. One sample of Cornish Pasty was low in meat content, a sample of corned beef contained a fly, a pork pie was mouldy, a steak and kidney pie was mouldy, a sample of pressed pork was rancid and stale, one sample of corned beef was mouldy when the can was opened, a Cornish Pasty was mouldy and two samples of corned beef and one of tinned lambs tongues were decomposing. The remaining samples were genuine.

WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS ETC.

30 samples of whisky, beer, wines and soft drinks were examined, and all were satisfactory. One sample of mixed apple and apricot juice infringed the Labelling of Foods Order as it did not carry the name and address of the producer or importer.

CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS.

32 samples of confectionery, bread, tinned puddings etc. were received and only nine samples were genuine. The adulterated samples are most easily considered under classification of adulterant:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (a) Mouldy | 11 samples of bread and confectionery. |
| (b) Fly or other insects | 5 samples. |

(c) Dirty oily dough	1 sample
(d) Flour concretions	1 sample
(e) Steel screw	1 sample of bread which had a steel screw baked in it.
(f) Cotton material	1 sample of bread which contained cotton material.
(g) Rancid filling	1 sample of cream confectionery.
(h) Rum cake	Contained neither rum nor flavour.
(i) Energen Terms	A high protein biscuit which did not conform with the declared protein value.

JAMS, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES ETC.

8 samples of this class of product were received and all conformed with various standards of quality and purity, but a sample of honey and one of marmalade did not give a sufficient address of the producer and were investigated.

SALAD CREAM, SPICES, SAUCES AND VINEGAR.

16 samples were received during the year and all were satisfactory, but one sample of Plum Chutney listed the ingredients in an incorrect order.

DRUGS.

18 samples were submitted including articles for slimming diets. Three samples had incorrect labels, one being due to a misprint, whilst the remaining samples were all satisfactory and conformed to labelling requirements or to the British Pharmacopoeia.

SWEETS.

Sixteen samples were received including three samples of cocoa beans used in the preparation of chocolate and all were free from insect infestation and of satisfactory quality.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

Thirty-six unclassified samples were submitted, including canned fruits, dried fruits etc. A sample of laver bread (an edible seaweed preparation) was examined, and the radioactivity of the sample was low and well within any dangerous level. Two samples of ground nuts were free from aflatoxin (a by-product of mould growth which can cause illness). One sample of dried fruit was adulterated as it contained the larvae of a moth. The remaining samples conformed to the requirements of the Foods and Drugs Act 1955, whilst one sample of liquid egg was free from amylase, showing that it had been correctly pasteurised.

ADULTERATION.

The various samples have been dealt with under respective commodity headings,

but the total of adulterated samples was 45 or 8.3 %, which is the highest rate I can recall in the Borough. Undoubtedly, this is due in some measure to outbreaks of illness in other parts of the Country which have made consumers suspicious of possible food contamination.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

During the year 19 samples were submitted to me in my capacity as Official Agricultural Analyst to the Borough. Fifteen samples were Fertilisers and four were Feeding Stuffs, and all samples were genuine.

WATER EXAMINATION.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are regularly made on the sources of water supplied to the Borough, and a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No samples of sewage effluent have been received during the year, but a very close liaison has been maintained with the Borough Engineer, and hundreds of tests made in conjunction with the river surveys which are being conducted on the state of the River Usk, and the main drainage scheme associated with this.

RADIOACTIVITY.

The monitoring scheme for testing the atmosphere, operated in association with other Local Authorities has continued and the atmospheric radioactivity has been maintained at a satisfactory low level.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year the sites operated by the Central Electricity Generating Board were discontinued as the survey upon which they had been engaged was completed, hence the tables are rather truncated, but the picture follows a similar pattern to those of previous years, whilst some of the deposit results may in fact be worse than before.

TABLE I

Deposit gauge. Insoluble solids in tons per sq. mile per month.

	Lower Lake Farm	Cross Farm	Corporation Road	Monsanto N.E.	Monsanto S.W.	Hartridge Farm
January	11.56	3.45	1.10	9.15	3.74	7.65
February	9.54	6.55	1.16	7.1	9.83	8.05
March	4.82	5.66	1.34	14.71	16.67	11.81
April	10.70	3.31	0.86	15.11	10.33	7.58
May	8.62	0.58	0.59	17.32	10.07	4.60
June	3.73	7.88	0.67	8.57	7.46	3.56

Deposit gauge. Insoluble solids in tons per sq. mile per month - continued.

	Lower Lake Farm	Cross Farm	Corporation Road	Monsanto N.E.	Monsanto S.W.	Hartridge Farm
July	-	-	-	7.04	14.00	7.95
August	-	-	-	6.20	6.67	5.34
September	-	-	-	4.97	1.55	6.54
October	-	-	-	14.43	4.96	7.95
November	-	-	-	9.25	12.36	5.40
December	-	-	-	10.02	7.35	5.81

TABLE II

Sulphur Dioxide in Milligrams per day per 100 SQ. CM.

1964	Lower Lake Farm	Cross Farm	Corporation Road
January	0.79	0.64	1.10
February	0.61	0.65	1.16
March	0.86	0.78	1.34
April	0.56	0.52	0.86
May	0.50	0.32	0.59
June	0.41	0.31	0.67
July	Discontinued	Discontinued	Discontinued
August	- do -	- do -	- do -
September	- do -	- do -	- do -
October	- do -	- do -	- do -
November	- do -	- do -	- do -
December	- do -	- do -	- do -

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and their Staffs, Mr. Cartwright the Borough Engineer and his Staff for valuable co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G. V. JAMES,

Public Analyst.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my staff I extend my sincere thanks for their efforts in the past. All members whether administrative, professional, technical or clerical have given excellent service often under difficulties caused by pressure of work and shortage of staff.

Also I wish to thank members of the Health Committee for the encouragement and support which they are ever ready to give.

I very much appreciate the co-operation received from Dr. T.A. Brand, Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. R.D. Gray, Public Health Laboratory Service, and Dr. G.V. James, Public Analyst.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

*Public Health Department,
Civic Centre,
Newport,
Mon.*

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1964

BIRTHS

A. BIRTHS.

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Total Births	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
1. Domiciliary	856	770	10	19	866	789
2. Institutional	1,500	1,362	35	30	1,535	1,392
3. Total	2,356	2,132	45	49	2,401	2,181

B. PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature Stillbirths	
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day					
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Born	
Within 24 hrs of Birth		In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hrs of birth		In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 & under 28 days	Within 24 hrs of birth		In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 & under 28 days	In hospital	At home or in a nursing home.	
2lb.3oz or less	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
Over 2lb.3oz. up to and including 3lb.4oz.	9	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Over 3lb.4oz. up to and including 4lb.6oz.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	6	2
Over 4lb.6oz. up to and including 4lb.15oz.	16	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4lb.15 oz. up to and including 5lb.8oz.	50	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2
Total -	95	4	1	1	14	-	-	-	12	3	1	-	9	6

CLINIC SERVICES

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Number of women in attendance		Number of sessions held by				Total Number of sessions
For ante-natal examination	For post-natal examination	Medical Officers	Midwives	G.P's employed on a sessional basis *	Hospital Medical Staff	
1,038	-	575	288	-	-	863

* Does not include sessions held by general practitioners for their own patients.

B. ANTE-NATAL MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES.

Number of women who attended during the year	Institutional booked	-
	Domiciliary booked	202
	Total	202
Total number of attendances during the year ...		404

C. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of children who attended during the year			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions	Number of children referred elsewhere †	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year //
Born in 1964	Born in 1963	Born in 1959 1962	Medical Officers	Health Visitors	G.P's employed on a sessional basis *	Hospital medical Staff			
1,923	1,384	1,208	676	483	-	-	1,159	27	740

* Does not include sessions held by general practitioners for their own patients.

† Includes only children referred for special treatment or advice after a medical examination.

// Includes premature infants, cardiac cases, congenital abnormalities, etc.

D. PREMISES.

	Purpose built	Adapted	Occupied on a sessional basis	Total
Number of premises in use at end of year for services in A-C above	5	1	4	10

HEALTH VISITING, HOME NURSING AND HOME HELP

A. HEALTH VISITING.

Cases visited by health visitors	Number of cases
1 Children born in 1964	2,109
2 Children born in 1963	2,107
3 Children born in 1959 - 1962	6,301
4 Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	10,517
5 Persons aged 65 or over	187
6 Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	20
7 Mentally disordered persons	-
8 Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	-
9 Persons, excluding maternity cases discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	23
10 Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	23
11 Number of tuberculous households visited	-
12 Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	358
13 Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	994

If a case is appropriate to more than one line it is included in all appropriate lines. In the case of tuberculous households or other infectious diseases, households only are counted.

No adult case was included unless some advice or service was given.

B. HOME NURSING

1 Total number of persons nursed during the year	2,479
2 Number of persons who were under 5 at first visit in 1964	207
3 Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1964	1,045

C. HOME HELP SERVICE

	Home help to households for persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1964	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1964				Total
		Chronic sick and tuberculous	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	516	25	-	35	89	665

No case is counted more than once even if help ceased and recommenced during the year.

DAY NURSERIES, DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

A. DAY NURSERIES.

	Number at end of year	Number of approved places	Average daily attendance
Nurseries maintained by the Authority or by voluntary organisations under Sect. 22 of N.H.S. Act, 1946.	-	-	-

B. DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSERIES.

	Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948		National Health Service Act, 1946 - Section 22	
	Premises registered at end of year		Daily minders registered at end of year	Daily minders receiving fees from the Authority at end of year
	Factory	Other Nurseries		
Number	-	4	1	-
Number of places and number of children minded at end of year.	-	71		-

C. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES UNDER SECTIONS 187 TO 194 OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 AND SECTIONS 240 TO 249 OF PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes first registered during the year	1	-	16	16
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year	-	-	-	-

/continued.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes on Register at end of year	1	-	5	5
Homes exempt from registration at end of year	-	-	-	-

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

A.

Name and address of home	Provided by
The Shelter, 43, York Place, Newport, Mon.	Monmouth Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work.

B.

	Number of cases admitted during year	Number of beds at end of year	Average duration of stay (days)
1 Ante-natal	-	-	-
2 Post-natal	-	-	-
3 Shelter	19	6	84
4 Total	19	6	84

5 Number of cots * 1

6 Number of cases included above for which Authority accepted financial responsibility

* Only 1 Cot in use at any one time.

C.

Information required if the home is a maternity home

1	Number of deliveries during the year	(a)	Attended solely by midwife	-
		(b)	Doctor present at some time during labour	-
2	Number of	(a)	Labour beds	-
		(b)	Lying in beds	-
3	Number of cases of	(a)	Puerperal pyrexia	-
		(b)	Pemphigus neonatorum	-
		(c)	Ophthalmic neonatorum	-
4	Number of maternal deaths in the home			-
5	Number of stillbirths in the home			-
6	Number of infant deaths in the home			-

A.

Number of cases for which the Authority accepted financial responsibility
but which were sent to homes outside the area ... 11

MEDICAL STAFF ENGAGED ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1964

A SALARIED MEDICAL STAFF (engaged on maternity and child Welfare work.)

Description of Post		Number employed	
		Whole-time	Part-time
1	Medical Officer of Health	-	1
2	Deputy Medical Officer of Health	-	1
3	Assistant Medical Officers of Health	-	6

B. USE OF PREMISES BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Number of general practioners who used L.H.A. premises during the year for
sessions reserved for patients on their list.

For ante-natal or post-natal sessions	For child Welfare Sessions
-	-

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

A. DENTAL TREATMENT - NUMBER OF CASES.

		Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year *
1	Expectant and nursing mothers	300	237	86
2	Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service.	584	406	118

* If a patient has more than one course of treatment during the year, each
course is counted.

B. DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and gum Treatment	Fill- ings	Silver nitrate Treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or lower	Partial upper or lower	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	22	135	9	-	658	118	32	34	3
Children aged under 5 years & not eligi- ble for school den- tal service	1	208	45	-	707	440	-	-	7

Note - Figures refer to number of treatments and not to number of persons.

C. NUMBER OF PREMISES AND SESSIONS.

1	Number of dental treatment centres in use at end of year for services shown in Part B above	2
2	Number of dental officer sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year	117

STAFF RETURN (OTHER THAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL) AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

A. HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING, MIDWIFERY, HOME NURSING AND CLINIC STAFF.

		Number of whole- time staff	Number of part- time staff	Whole-time equivalent of second column	Immediate Vacancies
1	Total Staff	30	51	35.7	7.5
2	Administrative and supervisory	1	3	1.5	-
3	Health Visitors	-	28	19.9	4.5
4	Tuberculosis Visitors	1	-	-	-
5	Home nurses	12	18	12.3	1
6	Midwives	16 *	-	-	2
7	Other S.R.N.	-	-	-	-
8	Other S.E.N.	-	-	-	-
9	Auxiliary Staff	-	5	2.0	-

* Includes two non-medical supervisors of midwives who are also practising midwives.

B. SCHOOL NURSING.

1	Number of staff included in Part A who also undertake school nursing duties	28
2	Total whole-time equivalent of school nursing duties undertaken by these staff	6.6

C. NURSERY STAFF.

	Nursery Super- visors	Matrons		Deputy Matrons		Staff Nursery Nurses			Other Staff (exclud- ing domestics)		
		S.R.N. R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.	Others	S.R.N. R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.	Oth- ers	S.R.N. R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.	S.E.N.	Nurs- ery Nurses	Warders	Nursery Students	Others
Number in Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immediate Vacancies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. HEALTH VISITORS AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS.

1	Number of group advisors	-
2	Number of Health Visitor tutors	-
3	Number of qualified staff engaged	(a) Qualified health visitors
	solely on tuberculosis visiting	(b) Qualified tuberculosis visitors only
4	Number of health visitors and tuberculosis visitors acting under dispensation	(a) Engaged solely on tuberculosis visiting
		(b) Others

E. HOME NURSES.

1	Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns. and R.F.Ns. not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	(a)	Male	-
		(b)	Female	28
2	Number of state enrolled nurses			2
3	Number of nurses who have completed a course of district nursing			5
4	Number of student district nurses			-

F. SUPERVISORY STAFF.

1	Is a chief or superintendent nursing officer employed for all nursing services	NO
2	Number of non-medical supervisors of midwives employed	2
3	Number of superintendent health visitors employed	1
4	Number of home nursing superintendents employed	1
5	If any staff are engaged on a combination of the above duties specify	NONE

G. HOME HELP

1	Number of home help organizers and assistant organizers	(a)	Whole-time	1
		(b)	Part-time	-
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	-
2	Number of home helps	(a)	Whole-time	35
		(b)	Part-time	108
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	51

H. CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (Circular 2866)

1	Qualification of field worker if employed	Not employed
2	If a field worker is not employed, what arrangements are made for this work to be undertaken.	Carried out by the Children's Officer.

MIDWIFERY STAFF RETURN AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

A. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Employed by	Administrative and Supervisory staff			Domiciliary midwives		
	Wholetime	Part-time	Wholetime equivalent of Part-time	Whole time	Part-time	Wholetime equivalent
1 The Authority	-	2	1	16	-	-
2 Voluntary Organisations Acting as agents for the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 H.M.C. or B.G.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Number of midwives approved as teachers included in lines 1-3 above						7

B. OTHER MIDWIVES (Not included in A)

1 Number practising in Authority's area (excluding those in N.H.S. hospitals)	6
---	---

C. PUPIL MIDWIVES.

1 Number of pupils who have completed district training in the area during the year as part of a Part II Midwifery course	Wholly on the district	-
	Partly on the district	22
2 Number in training at end of year	Wholly on the district	-
	Partly on the district	7

D. DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1964.

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements.			Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before 10th day
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	
13	852	865	977

This table relates to women delivered, and not, in the case of multiple births, to infants.



NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, AND MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959
'MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1964

1. Admissions to guardianship of L.H.A. or other guardian during the year ended 31.12.64.	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1)-(16) (19)
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16 (17)	16 and over (18)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
1(b) Total number under guardianship at 31.12.64 (L.H.A. (Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
2. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.64 (See note 2)																			
(a) Total number	5	2	374	464	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	33	30	17	68	50	47	195	1,087
(b) Attending day training Centre Awaiting entry thereto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	17	16	45	33	78
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			2	-	2
(c) Resident in residential training centre Awaiting residence therein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Receiving home training Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Resident in L.A. home/hostel Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel Resident at L.A. expense other residential homes/hostels Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private households	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e)	5	2	369	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	33	-	-	51	34	-	162	992
3. Number of children under age 16 attending day or residential training centres who have not been included in item 2 because they do not come within the categories covered in columns (1) to (16)													M		F				
													-		-				

NOTE: FIGURES REFER TO THE AUTHORITIES OWN PATIENTS ONLY, INCLUDING THOSE ATTENDING A CENTRE BELONGING TO ANOTHER AUTHORITY.

As it is possible for patients to be included in more than one of the categories listed, Item 2(a) may not be a total of Items 2(b) to (f), but is intended to be the total number of patients under care at the end of the year. Patients receiving or awaiting voluntary services are included. Item 2(e) does not include patients already included in Item 2(c).

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, OR ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE DURING 1964

	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16	16 and over	Total of Cola (1)-(16) (19)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
1. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.64																			
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	4
(c) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	7
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)																			
(a) to N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: PERSONS SHOWN IN ITEM 1 ABOVE ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE FIGURES OF PATIENTS UNDER L.H.A. CARE IN ITEM 2 OF PART 1 OF THIS FORM.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16	16 and over	Total of Cols (1)-(16) (19)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	(17)	(18)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
(a) General practitioners	1	-	22	31	1	2	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	63
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	12	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(e) Police and courts	-	-	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
(f) Other sources	-	-	42	56	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	104
(g) Total ...	1	-	102	142	1	2	1	5	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	9	263

NOTE: ONLY ONE REFERRAL SHOULD BE RECORDED FOR ONE PATIENT UNLESS THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CEASED TO PROVIDE SERVICES AFTER ONE REFERRAL AND BEFORE THE NEXT.

General Note: The four classifications of mental category are not mutually exclusive, and patients with a dual classification are recorded as follows:-

- (a) Mental illness of a degree which would justify detention (whether or not the patient is in fact detained) combined with other condition - allocated to mental illness.
- (b) Mental subnormality or severe subnormality combined with psychopathic disorder - allocated to mental subnormality or severe subnormality.
- (c) Mental illness of a degree not justifying detention combined with psychopathic disorder and/or mental subnormality - allocated to either mental illness or mental subnormality or to psychopathic disorder according to the type of hospital in which treatment has been given, or according to the major disorder.



NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946
MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1964
PREMISES PROVIDED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

Age group provided for	Mental category provided for	Day training Centres Including Special Care Units				Residential training Centres		Social Clubs or centres		Homes or Hostels	
		Number of centres (1)	Number of places		Number of centres (4)	Number of places (5)	Number of clubs or centres (6)	Number of places (7)	Number of homes or hostels (8)	Number of places (9)	
			Junior (2)	Adults (3)							
1. Under 16	(a) Mentally ill				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally subnormal				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. 16 and over	(a) Mentally ill	1			-	-	1	40	3	15	
	(b) Mentally subnormal				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Juniors and Adults	(a) Mentally ill				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally subnormal				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Total	1	120*		-	-	1	40	3	15	

Special units included in 1-4 above providing for the severely subnormal with gross physical handicaps or gross behaviour difficulties	Units functioning as Group within Day Training Centres	(a) Number of Units		Self contained units independent of Day Training Centres	(a) Number of Units	
		(b) Number of places	(b) Number of places		(b) Number of places	
5.			-			-

- Mental Category - For the purposes of this table, the term "mentally subnormal" includes the severely subnormal. Where the mentally subnormal and mentally ill are provided for jointly, allocate to the major user. If special arrangements are made for the psychopathic, please add a special note.
6. Premises opened or closed since 31st December, 1963.
 (a) Opened - Social Club, St. Julian's Hall, Durham Road (Transferred from Westfield Training School).
 Number of places unlimited. 2 Group Homes for ex Mental Hospital patients no longer in need of hospital treatment but having no homes of their own.
 (b) Closed - Social Club at Westfield School (transferred to St. Julian's Hall Durham Road).
7. Day training centres or special care units included in items 1-4 above which are not full-time or nearly so - Nil.
- * Westfield School is a combined Nursery, Infants, Junior and Adult Training Centre for 120 places.

**NUMBER OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY STAFF IN CERTAIN CATEGORIES AT
31st DECEMBER, 1964.**

	Grade	Qualifications	In post at 31.12.64.			Vacancies on Establishment at 31.12.64		
			Number of whole-time Officers	Part-time Officers		Number of whole-time Officers	Part-time Officers	
				Number	Whole-time equivalent		Number	Whole-time equivalent
A. Training Centres	(1) Organisers	(a)	1	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2) Supervisors	(a)	1	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3) Assistants (excluding domestic staff)	(a)	5	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	2	-	-	1	-	-
B. Homes/ Hostels	(4) Home teachers	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1) Wardens		-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2) Others (excluding domestic staff)		-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1) Senior posts, including all officers having supervisory or other special responsibilities	(a)	-	-	-	1	-	-
		(b)						
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Mental Health social workers	(2) Social workers, excluding officers included in (1) above	(a)	-	-	-	1	-	-
		(b)						
		(c)	1	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	2	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE (1) Officers engaged on a combination of duties are shown as part-time in each category concerned. Welfare assistants are not shown.

NOTE (2) Qualifications - training centre staff:

(a) Staff holding the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health or qualificateion deemed equivalent.

(b) Other staff in this grade.

NOTE (3) Qualifications - mental health social workers:

(a) Staff with the following qualifications -

1. * Certificate in Mental Health.
2. * Certificate in Applied Social Studies (courses in generic casework).
3. * Certificate in Medical Social Work.
4. * Certificate of the Institute of Almoners.

* University course.

(b) Staff with general training in social work, i.e. national certificate courses when available.

(c) Staff with basic qualification only, viz:- university degree, diploma or certificate in social science.

(d) Other staff (i.e. those not included in (a) to (c)).

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936. (sections 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959. (section 15 (1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES REGISTERED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

There were no Mental Nursing Homes registered within the authority's area as at 31st December, 1964.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 (sections 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959 (section 15(1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES AUTHORISED TO DETAIN PATIENTS

There are no Mental Nursing Homes authorised to detain patients within the authority's area.



